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GROWTH OF GROUP SYSTEM THREATENS PARTY DOMINATION

Failure of Bipartisan Plan in Congress to Produce Needed Legislation Leads to Formation of Nonpartisan Alliances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The formation in Congress of groups which break through party lines, disregard party affiliations and the general formula included in this or that platform, and unite for enactment of special measures, not necessarily of a particularistic character, is assuming more and more importance every day in national legislation.

There is in course of development a process of class grouping which bids well to disintegrate the old political fabric of party caucuses and majority leadership which has been the method of legislative procedure since the foundation of American parties. This threatens the tradition of "boss" rule and dictation, which is possible only when Republicans and Democrats place allegiance to party programs above their respect for conviction and sincerity of purpose.

The latest instance of this class grouping for legislative purposes by members of Congress irrespective of political faith is the declaration of war issued against the regular army by a bloc of 24 former soldier members of the House. Diplomatic relations with the army establishment were broken off by this group on Saturday.

The Farmer Bloc

Earlier in the week there was announced the formation of a farmer bloc, composed of 20 United States senators and 100 members of the House, whose avowed aim is to place the passage of agricultural measures above all other considerations, and if necessary to carry out their plans regardless of the approval or disapproval of the helmsmen of party caucuses, which under the old order would pass on legislation.

Some months ago there was formed a group to represent organized Labor in the United States. It consisted of Democratic and Republican members of Congress, who pledged themselves to stand together on all matters affecting the interest of the wage-earner and particularly of union Labor.

There have been organized within the last month two groups, one to work in the interest of the Pacific coast region, and the other to conduct a campaign for the reclamation of land through government money aid. There is in course of formation still another group which will have waterways development for its basic aim.

These groups which threaten party solidarity in legislation work in all respects like caucuses, except that they are proposing to act independently of these. They pledge their members not only to act collectively in support of specific legislation, class or national, but they propose also to act together on all legislation, whenever they can see thereby a way to further their own projects. In effect they are proposing to place themselves in a position where they hope to be able to force the Republican organization in Congress to accept their will.

The Class Lobbies

Group organization, which has received a strong stimulus in recent weeks and which is growing rapidly, is to a certain extent a collateral aspect of the growth in the national capital of "class lobbies," of which there are now about 122 conducting an active campaign in behalf of the great diversity of interests they represent.

The effectiveness of the lobbies or special interest bureaux and the close connection between them and the new congressional groups may be indicated by these facts: The farmers bloc was organized in the office of the American Farm Bureau Federation, which is by far the most powerful organization representing agriculture. The soldiers organization works hand in hand with the American Legion, while the liaison between the "irrigation group," the Pacific group and lobbies with large funds for campaign purposes is apparent to all. The group on the hill will pull the legislative strings while the Pennsylvania Avenue group will mobilize the interests behind the forward looking movement, in each case, and give special advice and counsel to the representatives of the people.

Revolt Against Party Rule

But there is behind the group formation movement a deeper cause than the pressure from special interests and the demand for specific class legislation. This cause is to be found in the reaction of sincere elements in Congress to the failure of legislation by party caucus and majority control. Over and over again in the last few years there have been instances where legislation which commanded a majority of both houses was held back, kept in cold storage in committee rooms, because majority leaders, Democratic and Republican alike, acted on the assumption that party solidarity was the principal test of this or that piece of legislation.

From the purely political standpoint the class grouping in course of development is a new thing in the United States and is an indication of reversion to conditions familiar in European legislatures. The weakness inherent in the development is the possibility that special interests will receive undue consideraton because of the power of a compact minority. The political consequence will tend at first in any case to weaken majority control and majority leadership.

Legislation Limited

One great reason for the growth of minority groupings in the American Congress is the lack of definite legislative and governmental policies for the two great parties. The vote on any important piece of legislation seldom runs along party lines, but the tendency of titular majority leaders has been to permit consideration only of such legislation as they have been able to rally their party to support and to avoid legislation on which their party was divided. The majority party is divided on something like 80 per cent of the measures that come up, with the result that the legislation has been strictly limited by the tactics of majority leaders who held clear away from some vital needs of the nation.

More and more the large number of able and sincere men in both houses have come to realize the ineffectiveness of strict party legislation under the tactical restrictions imposed for the sake of unity. One reason why the new grouping assumes importance is that by and large the groups are made up of men who really believe in the measures they are supporting. They broke away because they found that they were up against a stone wall and had to forge new weapons to effect their purposes. Combination based on common interest was the easiest weapon to hand.

Packer Legislation an Example

Packer legislation affords a good illustration of the condition which has produced the reaction. For nearly a dozen years, it is asserted, a majority of Congress has favored some form of packer control. There have been plenty of bills and a superfluity of hearings but the majority party, first Republican, then Democratic, then Republican again, have been divided on the issue and the party leaders followed the road of least resistance and blocked consideration of the legislation. They prevented a showdown such as would indicate where the majority of Congress stood. A combination to pass the bill was formed in the last Congress. Under threat of ruthless reprisals the measure was permitted to come to a vote in the Senate, which it passed, but was held up by the majority leaders of the House in the last days of Congress, when reprisal methods would not avail. The combination in favor of packer legislation was the basis of the farmer group which is now in full operation and preparing for an active campaign of many other matters affecting agriculture.

Following the formation of groups, the natural step is for the groups to bargain together for mutual support of their respective programs, thus to turn their collective minorities into a controlling majority. The weakness of such a combination would always be the lack of homogeneity in aim.

The party leaders, however, are fully alive to the danger in the new movement. Though many party leaders are essentially Bourbons who "never forget and never learn," they may make concessions to some of the minorities to prevent inter-class combinations which would threaten bipartisan organization of Congress and destroy the strangle hold of a few men on legislation.

OFFICIAL NOTE TO MEXICO DELIVERED

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—George T. Summerlin, American chargé d'affaires in this city, has had a conference with President Obregon, and it is said he handed to the President a memorandum from the State Department in Washington. No official statement was made regarding the meeting, which was described as "extremely cordial."

The memorandum brought to this city by Mr. Summerlin upon his return from Washington was said to be in no sense an ultimatum which called upon Mexico to sign a treaty or protocol as a condition to recognition. It was also asserted that it was not an embodiment of the report on Mexico submitted by Albert B. Fall, present Secretary of the Interior, which was submitted to the United States Senate while Mr. Fall was a member of that body. This report has been welcomed by newspapers here, which for some time past had indulged in editorial attacks upon the Secretary. Apparently newspapers here have been more agitated over Secretary Fall's influence in determining the policy of the United States toward Mexico than in rumors that President Obregon would be called upon to sign a treaty contingent upon recognition.

Government officials have refused to comment upon Mr. Summmerlin's return from Washington, aside from calling attention to repeated statements by President Obregon that he cannot and will not sign a treaty or protocol to secure recognition.

JAPANESE PRINCE LEAVES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The Crown Prince of Japan left Victoria this afternoon en route for Havre. He will embark on the battleship Katori at Portsmouth. King George, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of York were at the station to bid the royal guest "bon voyage."

COAL INDUSTRY TO DISCUSS PROPOSALS

British Prime Minister Presents Miners and Owners With Cabinet's Scheme — Compulsory Arbitration Hinted At

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday) — The ninth week of the coal stoppage has opened with the deadlock unbroken. The meeting of the Premier with the miners yesterday was followed by one with the mine owners, when Mr. Lloyd George presented each party to the dispute with the proposals of the Cabinet for a settlement; first on a temporary basis to be followed by a permanent scheme. These plans have been referred by the owners to the districts which will hold meetings on Monday and Tuesday, and their views will be considered by the mining Association Central Committee next Wednesday.

The executive of the Miners Federation, after a three hours' discussion on Saturday afternoon, decided to refer the government's scheme to the districts to be discussed on its merits without any recommendation from the executive, and then adjourned their executive meeting until Friday next.

Proposals Final

The Premier's proposals are regarded as final by the miners' executive, so that the miners will have the choice of accepting the proposals and returning to work on a temporary settlement with a cut of not more than 3s., and possibly 2s. 6d. per shift with arbitration to follow, or of staying out until they are at the end of their resources in a few weeks' time. There is a hint of legislation for compulsory arbitration but it is probable that the government will not need to act upon it.

The following are the proposals of the Cabinet handed to both parties: It is proposed that these should be a temporary arrangement leading up to a permanent scheme.

The temporary arrangement.

During this period it is proposed that there should be gradual scaling down of wages until they reach an economic level which industry is capable of sustaining.

The length of this period depends upon: The amount available from external sources for making up the difference between the economic capacity of the mines and the actual payment of wages.

The amount of reduction immediately made in wages. If the reduction is a slight one, it is obvious that the sum available will soon be exhausted. If, on the contrary, it is substantial, then the sum available for covering the deficiency will last much longer.

Government Assistance

The sums available for covering deficiency:

1. A grant of £10,000,000 from the Exchequer.

2. The surrender by the owners of the right to take out of the industry those sums which, in the scheme adopted by the miners and mine owners, would be attributed to the owners as standard profits for a period of three months in the districts in which government assistance is being required.

The government grant will not be given until arrangements for a continuing agreement have been arrived at between the parties.

The permanent scheme.

As it is plain that the parties are unable to agree upon the terms of an arrangement for a continued period, the matter in the controversy must be decided by one of the three following methods:

1. That a national wage board should be set up, composed of equal numbers of representatives of the coal owners and miners over which a neutral chairman with a casting vote should preside.

2. That a tribunal of three persons should be established to decide the matters at issue.

3. That the questions in dispute should be referred to a single arbitrator.

Decisions to Be Binding

The decision of the body or person selected should be binding upon both parties for a period of 12 months, and thereafter subject to three months' notice on either side.

The determining body shall decide the wage to be paid at the end of the temporary period. In arriving at a decision upon this question regard should be had to:

1. The capacity of industry in each district to pay.

2. The provision of a subsistence wage to the lowest paid worker.

3. The possibilities of increasing output.

4. The amount of the minimum standard wage in each district.

5. The proportion of profits to wages in the distribution of the proceeds of the industry.

The determining body must report within two months.

It is understood that the parties will consider the proposals and report to the government.

OLD CANAL EQUIPMENT SOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Sale to a syndicate of New Yorkers for $1,000,000 of a large part of the equipment formerly operated on the New York State Barge Canal is announced by the War Department.

NEWS SUMMARY

Development of the nonpartisan method in Congress is regarded as one of the most significant movements in American political life today. Several groups are breaking away from the party caucuses and party domination and are working together for the purpose of attaining definite ends independently of party lines. Prominent in these blocs are the representatives of the producing class, and one of the most striking results of the movement is the unprecedented alliance between the farmers of the west and the cotton growers of the south. p. 1

Stabilization of the currency was urged on Congress by speakers at a meeting in Washington of the Stable Money League, who said that because of the present monetary situation conditions on the farms were becoming unsettled. p. 10

A large tract of land has been bought by the Mennonites of Canada from the Mexican Government in combination with landowners in the Mexican State of Durango. The sale involves 176,000 acres, of which about 150,000 acres is planted to cotton or suitable for that purpose. p. 10

Prohibitionists are taking steps to meet the growth of anti-prohibition organizations in the United States. Information has been received of the formation of the eighth such organization recently p. 7

There are indications that sentiment is increasing in the Administration in favor of transfer of prohibition enforcement to the Department of Justice. Senator Penrose has come out for this plan, which is also said to be favored by the Secretary of the Treasury and by David H. Blair, the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue. John F. Kramer, Prohibition Commissioner, is opposed to the transfer. No action in the matter is likely to be taken until after consultation with the Attorney-General, who has not yet publicly stated his position p. 7

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has a program for six major subjects ready for presentation to the annual convention of the federation in Denver, Colorado. The disaffected elements of the organization may repeat their attempt to dislodge him from his leadership, but the indications now are that he will be reelected. p. 2

Prominent American lawyers are assembling in Washington for the purpose of conferring with members of Congress on proposals for reorganization of the federal judiciary system. p. 2

Some light has been shed on the position of Dr. Sun Yat-sen by the news from China. It appears that Dr. Sun took over the provincial government of Canton from the former Governor, who surrendered it unwillingly, but who could not do otherwise than give it up because of his obligations. A show was staged by persuading members of the former Parliament to come to Canton for the purpose of going through the form of a legal election. The whole affair is characterized as farcical. In favor of Dr. Sun, however, it is said he is blazing the way for the suppression of the arrogant claims of the Tuchuns and for the establishment of some form of constitutional government at Peking. p. 1

Public interest in Germany centers on the Upper Silesian question. A great demonstration was held in Berlin to protest against alleged Polish terrorism and to support the plan for returning to Germany an undivided Upper Silesia. Meanwhile spasmodic fighting continues on the frontier. It is expected, however, that there will be no difficulty in maintaining order in the disturbed districts, with the French and Italian troops reinforced by six battalions of British soldiers. The policy of setting up a cordon between the Germans and the Poles is to be put into operation. Evidence of Germany's sincerity is awaited. p. 1

Mr. Lloyd George has presented to the miners and the mine owners the Cabinet's proposals for a settlement of the British coal strike. Under the new scheme the cut in miners' wages would be not more than 3s. per shift. The plan is regarded as final by the miners' executive. p. 1

Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, recently declared in Parliament that after the coal strike is settled, British industry will settle down with a will it has not known since the armistice. His opinion is shared in financial circles. The strike, while seriously affecting industry in general, is stimulating the use of bil fuel. The railways bill will be voted a second reading today. p. 2

Further results in the Ulster elections indicate that the Unionists will return every candidate standing for election, giving them a majority of 28. This is double the number they expected. p. 1

Two by-elections have just been held in Canada. By a majority of over 800 the government candidate has been returned for York-Sunbury, New Brunswick, while the Liberal candidate has captured the seat for Yamaska County, Quebec, where the contest was regarded as a test of public feeling in the Province. p. 2

GERMAN INTEREST IN UPPER SILESIA

Non-Party Demonstration Held to Protest Against Division of Territory — British Troops Are Welcomed at Oppeln

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—The situation in Upper Silesa continues to monopolize public interest here. A great non-party demonstration was held here today to protest against alleged Polish terrorism and in favor of an undivided Upper Silesia being given to Germany. The government party and trade unionists orators addressed vast crowds in the Lustgarten in front of the former Imperial Palace, and resolutions in the sense indicated were passed with enthusiasm.

Spasmodic fighting continues between rebel Poles and bands of German irregulars at various points along the so-called Upper Silesia front. A raid of Poles upon the Kattowitz railway station yesterday was repulsed with severe loss. British troops arrived at Oppeln today, large numbers being greeted with great enthusiasm by the local townspeople.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—By Monday six British battalions, well armed with the most modern war equipment, will have arrived in the disturbed areas of Upper Silesia, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns in authoritative quarters. Four of these battalions proceeded on Friday from the Rhine army through Germany, and two others, the second battalions of the Connaught Rangers and the Leinster Regiment, are being sent out from England. These troops, although much inferior numerically to either of the opposing forces, German or Polish, in Upper Silesia, are expected to be sufficient, with the French and Italian troops already there, to carry out the task of maintaining order pending the Supreme Council's decision.

Calming Influence of Delay

The moral authority of the Inter-Allied Commission has, in itself, been strong enough to prevent the worst happening, even though the situation is admittedly growing graver through delay in dealing with it. With the reinforcements that are being dispatched the policy of setting up a cordon between the Germans and the Poles is to be put into operation. The Germans are to be allowed no opportunity to provoke the Poles who, when faced with allied troops only, are expected to remain content until the discussions between the Allies have produced definite results.

Meanwhile, politically, the Upper Silesian question has undoubtedly improved and the adjustment of viewpoint, as between British and French statesmen, is directly attributed in British official circles to the calming influence of delay and consideration thereby given to all sides. In that respect, even although the British Government still feels the necessity for urgency in dealing with the Silesian question, there is considerable satisfaction at the turn events have taken.

Extremist Press Silent

The Christian Science Monitor is assured that the British view of the results of the plebiscite is unchanged, but conversations between London and Paris and the British decision to send troops to assist in the task of maintaining order in Upper Silesia have somewhat oiled the wheels of Franco-British relations.

The extremist press in France, which hailed every movement of Mr. Lloyd George in the direction of treating Germany with justice, as well as severity, as an indication of a private understanding with the German Government, is now silent. It is claimed that the British Premier's authority with Germany has been so much increased through his determination to have "fair play" that the German Government has been as much restrained from adding fuel to the Silesian flames by the British Government's views as by the stern and peremptory demands of the Quai d'Orsay.

Evidence of Sincerity

In connection with this it is to be noted that there is the question of sanctions which were enforced after the fruitless London conference, where Dr. Walter Simons' offer was spurned as inadequate for reparations purposes, and which are now held to have been nullified by the subsequent acceptance of the allied ultimatum by the German Government.

Evidence of the sincerity of the German acceptance is being awaited, but in event of the Allies being satisfied on that head, the British view is in favor of ultimate discontinuance of the sanctions put into force early in the year. As far as the 50 per cent levy on German imports is concerned the act passed through Parliament has been made so elastic that it is a mere departmental matter to change the 50 per cent to the smaller amount of 26 per cent fixed by the allied council recently.

ALL UNIONISTS IN ULSTER ELECTED

Majority in New Parliament in North Ireland Will Be Double What Was at First Expected

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELFAST, Ireland (Sunday)—It is now certain that the Unionists will return every candidate standing for election, that is 40 in all, giving them a majority of 28, or double what they expected.

Further results received of candidates elected:

Queens University, Dr. John Campbell, Dr. R. J. Johnstone, J. H. Robb, Dr. H. S. Morrison, all four being Unionists.

Fermanagh and Tyrone:

S. McIlloy, Sinn Fein; T. Miller, Unionist; J. Cooper, Unionist; T. J. S. Harbinson, Nationalist; J. Omahony, Sinn Fein.

County Down, D. Lavery, Unionist; The Hon. H. G. H. Mulholland, Unionist.

More Troops for Ireland

LONDON, England (Saturday) — (By The Associated Press)—The government's policy for "the sterner repression of the criminal element in Ireland," as it is phrased in authoritative quarters, involves the strengthening of the crown forces in Ireland with military reinforcements which will be drawn from units now in foreign service. No increase of the auxiliary police, or "Black and Tans," or of the constabulary is contemplated, it is declared.

There is some likelihood of the extention of martial law to the whole of Ireland with the exception of Ulster, it is indicated, but the initiative rests with General Sir Nevil Macready, the military commander of Ireland, as it does in the question of introducing the Kitchener blockhouse system. It is officially stated that the reinforcements to be sent will be considerably less than 50,000 in number, as not that many troops are available.

IRISH WHITE CROSS FUND

NEW YORK, New York—Laurence O'Neill, Lord Mayor of Dublin, who has been in the United States for several weeks in the interests of the Irish White Cross, sailed on Saturday for Ireland. He announced that the White Cross now had $5,000,000 to be used solely for Irish.

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LITTLE ENTHUSIASM ATTENDS ELECTION OF DR. SUN YAT-SEN

Former Zealous Adherents Show Small Ardor for New "President of China" — Reforms Give Some Gleam of Hope

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China—So little enthusiasm has attended the election of Dr. Sun Yat-sen to the "Presidency of China" that the question is now being raised as to the stability of the southern parliament. Will he continue to receive support in Canton, in spite of his marked decline in prestige? Are his reforms of a farcical character or have they in themselves the means of ridding the country of some of its corrupt institutions? Out of his recent election these questions arise.

No better description has been given of the famous agitator and political malcontent than that given in the annual report of the Shanghai branch of the China Association, composed entirely of leading British merchants and bankers.

Sun Yat-sen has returned to Canton with his usual bagful of schemes and established a new government which appears to be sharing the fate common to such wild enterprises."

Dr Sun Suspected

In this latest hegira Dr. Sun has elicited little enthusiasm from his former zealous adherents and none from the foreign communities which held him in high esteem at the time of the revolution in 1911-12. The real reason for this decline in prestige is that he has become an object of suspicion as to his extreme sympathy with all forms of radical theories. The Shanghai Times, in a brief editorial, refers to this subject in a way which reflects the opinion of the majority of on-lookers.

"Some seven years ago a letter was shown to the writer of this note written by Maxim Gorky to Dr. Sun, breathing revolutionary ideas which pleased the worthy doctor beyond measure. It is no fanciful stretch of the imagination to couple Dr. Sun's name with Bolshevism, under certain given conditions, as there is much in common between Nicholas Lenine, Leon Trotzky and Dr. Sun in that all are impractical dreamers and visionaries, withal endowed with an almost limitless power for mischief, as they know how to destroy but not to construct."

Title Modified

On April 7 the Rump Parliament at Canton elected Dr. Sun as President. This title has been modified since the election to that of Extraordinary President, meaning thereby a President elected for a special purpose. It is explained that this purpose is to re-establish constitutional government. The claim is set up that the Parliament which was dissolved by President Li Yuan-hung was the last one elected according to the provisional Constitution and that having been illegally dissolved its members still have the right to function.

"As the President is elected by Parliament these visionaries claim that the present President and his predecessor have been impostors, that China has had no legal government for four years, that the foreign powers have been dealing with irregular authorities in Peking and that in short everything is wrong and must be righted. If this theory were carried to its legitimate conclusion the present chaos in China would be increased a hundredfold. Nothing would remain but Dr. Sun Yat-sen and a few of his hangers-in.

Money Not Forthcoming

Dr. Sun has called to his aid Dr. Wu Ting-fang as Minister of Foreign Affairs and has made Dr. Wu's son, C. C. Wu, Vice-Minister. The former Governor of Canton has been demoted to the post of Minister of War. Former Governor Tang Chi-yao, recently a refugee to Hongkong from his former post in Yun-nan, and Tang Shao-li, former premier under President Yuan Shih-kai, have been invited to join the Cabinet but have not yet signified their willingness to do so. Dr. Sun has applied in vain for Canton's share of the receipts of the maritime customs and he will be no more successful in his attempts to obtain recognition from foreign countries.

What has really happened is no more than this: Dr. Sun has taken over the provincial government of Canton from the former Governor, Chen Chiung-wing, who surrendered it very unwillingly, but could not do otherwise on account of his obligations to Dr. Sun for previous favors. A show has been staged by persuading members of the former Parliament to come to Canton for the purpose of going through the form of a legal election. These parliamentaries will only remain in Canton as long as any financial support is in sight and as funds are not forthcoming many of them have already left for their homes. The whole performance has been a farce.

And yet out of it all gleams the hope that Canton is blazing the way—the only way, for the suppression of the arrogant claims of the corrupt Tuchuns in the provinces and for the establishment of some form of constitutional government in Peking. Dr. Sun has declared himself in favor of

a federal government in which autonomous provinces will write their interests on certain defined lines. This scheme appear to be the soundest of any that have been proposed up to the present, and has the greatest likelihood of success. Dr. Sun's ineptitude may eventually be proved to have had a method.

PRIVATE JOB DONE IN FEDERAL OFFICE

Secretary of War Orders Adjutant-General to Pay for the Use of Government Facilities in Publication of a Booklet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Robert J. Quinn, a clerk in the Adjutant-General's office, receiving $2400 a year, has been dismissed by the Secretary of War on the complaint of Peter C. Harris, Adjutant-General, that he was caricatured under the name of "Major Inkinpen," in "The Lair of the White Lion," a serial appearing weekly in the Reclassificationist.

On the other hand, the Adjutant-General has been ordered by the Secretary of War to pay for using government facilities for the publication of a booklet isued as a memorial to his son. In counter-charges, Robert J. Quinn asserted "that Peter C. Harris, the Adjutant-General of the army, has used the government printing office for his own personal work, to wit, in connection with the preparation of a publication relating to his son, Chaplain Charles D. Harris. The amount involved, $14, is merely nominal, but the fundamental involved is important.

"That upon his return from a trip to Europe he used the services of several employees of the Adjutant-General's office in connection with the work of pasting photographs in albums which were his private property, in sending out copies of a booklet relating to his son, and in doing similar or related work, all of a personal character and not related to public business.

"That having made arrangements for a luncheon to the departing Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, and apparently not being desirous of incurring the expense of having the invitations engraved or printed, did have such invitations written by hand by an employee of the Adjutant-General's office at the expense of the government, in the time of the employee who wrote them and the time of various other employees who were called upon to procure suitable paper and to search for a clerk qualified to do the work of writing the invitations, and such cost to the government was many times what it would have been to said Peter J. Harris."

In the serial, "Major Inkinpen" was described in a manner which the Adjutant-General, in his memorandum to the Secretary of War, says is evidently intended to designate "Peter C. Harris, the Adjutant-General of the Army, and is followed by language evidencing the purpose of the writer to disparage and subject to ridicule the officer so intended to be described."

"Captain Rarehorse" is described as the leading assistant of "Major Inkinpen" and is represented as spending days on some little crelical detail. The characterization of Captain Rarehorse is understood to be intended for Col. F. N. Lewis, and is evidently designed to belittle him.

PROHIBITION AID TO SOCIAL AGENCIES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Striking proof of the burden prohibition has lifted from social agencies, allowing work in other directions, is seen in the figures on intemperance as a factor in the cases handled by the Family Welfare Society of Boston in the past few months. Stockton Raymond, general secretary of the society, reported at the annual meeting that in 1918 intemperance was a factor in 20 per cent of the families; that this was cut in half in 1919; and that 1920 showed less than 3 per cent of the cases to be traceable to this source. During the past seven months, he said, intemperance was a factor in 73 of the 3057 families visited. Unemployment, Mr. Raymond pointed out, has been the predominant problem. He urged regularising industry, provision of more adequate employment exchanges and planning of public work ahead so that it might aid in periods of industrial depression.

ADVICE GIVEN FOR VOCATIONAL WORK

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Organization of progressive teachers, social workers and people in business, industry and professions in the work of extending the facilities of vocational guidance is reported at the completion of the first year of the New England Vocational Guidance Association. The work of the year has included public meetings and discussions and has sought to carry on the movement into other New England towns and cities. It is explained that the purpose of the association is to organize teachers and other workers for young people into one body; to give them help and information upon the work of vocational guidance for the benefit of those who are under them; to formulate standards for work in vocational guidance; to arouse public interest in vocational guidance; and to encourage legislation and public support for this increasingly important division in the field of education.

PARLIAMENT HEARS ECONOMIC POSITION

Chancellor of Exchequer Says Britain Understands Situation and Will Begin Hard Work Once the Coal Strike Is Over

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday)—The S. S. Mauretania which ought to have sailed from Southampton today, has had to go to France for its 6000 tons of coal, and will not now leave for New York till Friday. This is the measure of inconvenience caused by the coal stoppage in its ninth week. There is delay, but foreign coal arrives for public services and the community triumphs.

Mr. Lloyd George said with exact truth, when he met the miners and owners yesterday, that there had never been a stoppage where less pressure was brought to bear on the government to settle. No doubt is entertained that the settlement will be worked out during the next fortnight. The use of oil fuel is stimulated.

Plans for Oil Storage

On the navy works vote in the House of Commons this week, Commander Eyres Monsell, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, announced that the navy is actually paying less for oil than coal, taking into account the respective calorific qualities. Moreover, three tons of coal must be handled to only two tons of oil. Various places round the coast for the storage of home reserves of oil will be built by 1929, nearly £1,000,000 being spent on them this year.

The debate on the financial position was gloomy. Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of Exchequer, admitted that no one can look with equanimity on the present situation but pleaded that the estimates were being brought down progressively.

A Long Spell of Peace

The present year would "test the courage and steadiness of our people." The economic position was now being understood and once the country emerged from its immediate troubles, he was sure it would settle down with a will it had not known since the armistice. The Chancellor's opinion is shared by financial circles which believe that after the coal crisis passes British industry will have a long spell of peace.

The railways bill, debated on Thursday, will be voted a second reading on Monday, and is commended by Sir Eric Geddes, Minister of Transport, its author, as averting a catastrophe on the railways. State control of the railways ends in August, and as compensation for damage during usage, the government has agreed to pay the companies £60,000,000, of which £9,000,000 will return to the nation in the form of income tax.

Prosperity Looked For

Sir Eric claims that under his bill a leading feature of which is the grouping of various companies, immense prosperity in the railway industry and a reduction of charges to users will accrue in a short time. He disclosed that rather than take workmen directors, to which both men and companies objected, the companies had agreed to a national wages board which they dislike.

An attack on the government by George Barnes in the House of Commons yesterday, with regard to its failure to submit to Parliament the conventions adopted at the International Labor Conference at Washington, occasioned a heated scene, owing to Lord Robert Cecil's satirical reference to "the kind of people who sit behind the Treasury Bench." Lord Robert Cecil explained he only meant that the government supporters were permeated with party loyalty, but he bowed to the storm and withdrew the expression.

Irish Policy Approved

Parliament has already passed legislation giving effect to the Washington international labor convention concerning the employment of women and young persons on night work and a minimum age for juvenile labor, while it has also made the statute law "to protect women and children against lead poisoning," as the Washington conference recommended. But it has not given legislative effect to the conventions for the establishment of an eight-hour day and concerning the employment of women under certain conditions; this last being a matter on which Lady Astor deplored the attitude of the government.

The government's reply is that it will consider whether it can screw up British practice in regard to dealing with the burdens of women in industry to the level of the Washington convention. It claims generally that in this, as in other questions involved, Britain has a first-class record in advance of any other in the world. The eight-hour convention, it affirms, would conflict with the existing agreements affecting railway workers, especially in relation to Sunday work and overtime, and raise difficulties regarding seamen.

In the north of Ireland, the Unionist loyalists have had even greater success in the elections to the Ulster Parliament than they anticipated. The senseless burning of the Dublin Custom House has not affected British composure except to win concurrence in the statement by Sir Hamar Greenwood, the Irish Secretary, on Thursday, that "the government will go on with patience and courage until the last revolver is picked out of the hands of the last assassin in Ireland."

STRIKE ARBITRATION PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Proposals for arbitration of the issues between the striking papermakers and 10 of the manufacturers to settle the strike have been presented to the International Brotherhood of Papermakers and the International Pulp, Sulphit and Paper Mill Workers, who include all branches of labor in the industry, according to an announcement made by Jeremiah T. Carey, president of the brotherhood, and decision on the proposals will be made at a meeting of the unions at Albany, New York, tomorrow. The manufacturers making the proposal include the St. Regis Paper Company, Union Bag and Paper Company, Cliffe Paper Company, and Pettibone Paper Company. The International Paper Company, one of the largest in the country, is not included in the group proposing the arbitration.

MR. GOMPERS HAS PROGRAM READY

Six Major Points to Be Presented to the Labor Federation in Annual Convention — His Reelection Is Anticipated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—As usual, Samuel Gompers has his program ready for the coming annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which is to be held in Denver, Colorado. He has already made known the six major points for which organized Labor is contending. These are accepted by the element of the American Federation of Labor which is loyal to Mr. Gompers, and although there has been a movement on foot to combine the disaffected under the leadership of John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, it is believed that the main body of organized Labor is sufficiently conservative and well enough organized to elect Mr. Gompers again to the post that he has held for so long.

Mr. Gompers has been conducting his campaign in characteristic fashion and his supporters say he will handle the convention at Denver as he has those in the last few years when the radical element has sought his overthrow. He will take an aggressive stand against the open shop and a definite positon on other questions in which Labor is vitally interested.

The problems which Mr. Gompers will present to the convention are officially outlined as follows:

"The condition of unemployment, of which estimates run as high as 5,000,000 workers.

"The un-American movement to crush Labor and blast its spirit through what is called, with miserable disregard for truth, the open-shop movement.

"The railroad problem, sufficient in itself to absorb the entire time of any great convention, involving the nation's chief means of transport.

"The immigration problem, with its vital bearing on American standards of living and of citizenship.

"The problem of Russian affairs, eating at the vitals of world civilization.

"The problem of how best to meet conditions brought about by court decisions—a problem unhappily not decreasing in importance and for that reason demanding more than usual attention."

LIBERALS SUCCEED IN QUEBEC ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—A by-election for the House of Commons took place in Yamaska County on Saturday when M. A. Boucher, candidate of the Liberal Party, was returned by an overwhelming vote over A. A. Mondou, Conservative candidate of the Meighen Government, and J. H. Lambert, candidate of the United Farmers. The contest lay between the Liberal and Conservative parties, the Farmers candidate polling almost a negligible vote. The campaign was most significant, the government and opposition alike accepting the by-election as a test of public feeling in Quebec on federal issues. Both sides declared that the "voice of Yamaska is the voice of Quebec." Women went to the polls in the county for the first time and cast a heavy vote. Yamaska is a typical French-Canadian rural constituency, and issues were discussed at crowded public meetings, rival political organizations sending their best orators.

Mr. Mondou, the government candidate, is a former member for Yamaska and has fought the battles of the Conservative Party in the county for 25 years. The issues on which the election was fought were conscription, the war-time Election Act and other past measures of the Federal government. The tariff and present day questions hardly counted, although Mr. Mondou strove to keep them to the forefront. Mr. Boucher and Liberal speakers denounced the government vigorously, and asked the electors to show Mr. Meighen by their votes what they thought of war-time laws for which the government was responsible. Mr. Mondou took his stand on protection and declared that to be a real issue. Mr. Boucher declared he was in favor of protection but in moderation.

The result shows that the Liberal "bloc" from Quebec is as solid as ever and that the French Canadian electorate of the Province is overwhelmingly against the government of Mr. Meighen. At present there are 62 Liberals from Quebec out of a total representation of 65, the three Conservatives being from the English-speaking divisions in Montreal. Another notable feature is the failure of the Farmers' movement to take root in Quebec. When the next general election comes, it will find the two great parties facing each other upon traditional lines with the practical certainty of another clean sweep for the Liberal "bloc."

ELECTRIC POWER AT MODERATE COST

Plan Which Experts Declare to Be of Immense Economic Importance to Be Submitted to Congress—Big Saving of Coal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Millions of tons of coal and hundreds of millions of dollars would be saved annually by a gigantic system for the generation and distribution of electrical power in the big industrial regions, extending from Boston to Washington, which is being prepared by the United States Geological Survey for submission to Congress.

Industrial life in the great centers of population would be revolutionized by the plan, Congress is being told, and the use of electricity would become so cheap that even the poorest could afford it.

Experts declare that the plan is one of great economic importance to the people, in that it will effect a saving of about 25,000,000 tons of coal a year. Electric power sufficient to light cities, operate 12,000 miles of railroad, run street railways, factories and mines would be generated from great central plants.

The ease with which the engineers say power can be carried and distributed throughout the big industrial territory, constituting the "superpower zone" is expected to result in the establishment of new industrial centers, the employment of additional labor and the building of new homes. The St. Lawrence, Raquette, Delaware, Susquehanna and Potomac rivers, as well as stream in the Adirondacks, will supply the electric energy.

Some of the big things the superpower plan is expected to bring about are the following:

Electrification of 12,000 miles of railroad at a gross cost of $800,000,000 reduced to $650,000,000, by salvage of steam locomotives, while yearly savings on coal and maintenance would return approximately 14 per cent on the investment.

The saving of 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 tons of coal a year in power-using plants.

The electrification of hard coal mines, saving 6,500,000 tons of coal yearly.

The saving of 4,000,000 tons of coal annually to public utility plants, at an average cost of $3.50 a ton.

Engineers point out that in the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania an astonishingly large proportion of the coal brought to the surface is required to be used at the mouth of the mines to pump water from the underground galleries. By means of electrification and the supply of superpower, a conservative estimate, based on actual tests, shows a possible annual saving of 6,500,000 tons of anthracite coal, so greatly needed in the homes. Complete figures on the estimated cost of electrifying the anthracite mines are not available at this time, but it is planned to have them ready for the report to be presented to Congress.

The uses to which the electricity generated is expected to be applied are not only the operation of railroads and the driving of machinery and the lighting of cities and towns, but the domestic uses, which, with modern invention, are myriad. Indeed, the contemplated plan, on which the government is to be asked for financial aid, is looked upon as representing the first big step toward the opening up of the vast possibilities of electrical energy directly to the people at a moderate cost.

Homes would be literally run by electricity. Cooking, heating, dishwashing, ironing and all the countless duties that require so much of the time and energy of the housewife would be greatly assisted by the use of electric power.

As soon as the survey has been completed, a report will be sent to Congress with recommendations for an appropriation to carry out what government engineers declare to be a "stupendous project of unified development of electricity from the potential water power of the east." Should Congress act favorably upon the proposed project, electricity would be derived from both water power and steam-driven machinery, effecting a tremendous saving to industry and through it to the public.

WOODROW WILSON DISCUSSES WAR'S AIM

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Woodrow Wilson, in a Memorial Day letter to the editor of The Stars and Stripes, which was published in that soldier periodical, declared that the American people "shall not be able to enjoy the full pride of the day's recollections until we have made sure that the duties that grew out of the war have been fulfilled to the utmost.

"Are we sure?" he asked. "If we are not, shall we not soon take steps to do whatever has been omitted?"

The full text of the former President's letter follows:

"Memorial Day has always been one of our most solemn and thoughtful anniversaries, when we recalled great memories and dedicated ourselves again to the maintenance and purification of the nation, but this year it has an added and tremendous significance, because the memories and sacrifices of the great world war are now among the most stimulating of the recollections of the day.

"We celebrate the immortal achievements of the men who died in France on the field and in the trenches, far away from home, in order that both our own people and the people across the seas might be delivered from the ugliest peril of all history. It is our privilege not only to indulge a high and solemn pride and grief for the heroes of that great struggle, but also to rededicate ourselves to the achievement of the great objects for which that war was fought. We shall not be happy; we shall not be able to enjoy the full pride of the day's recollections until we have made sure that the duties that grew out of the war have been fulfilled to the utmost.

"Are we sure? If we are not, shall we not soon take steps to do whatever has been omitted? Cordially yours."

GOVERNMENT WINS CANADIAN ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

FREDERICTON, New Brunswick—By majority of 835, though final revised figures may show some slight change, R. D. Hanson, the government candidate, was elected over E. W. Stairs, candidate of the United Farmers or Progressive Party in Saturday's federal by-election in York-Sunbury. The constituency has been Conservative for years and in the general election of 1917, the government candidate, Col. S. F. McLeod, was returned by a majority of 3937. The opponents of the government therefore interpret Saturday's reduced majority as evidence of growing feeling against Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister, and his colleagues.

Friends of the government, on the other hand, say that the 1917 majority was obtained under exceptional conditions, and that Saturday's result was thoroughly satisfactory as indicative of continued confidence in the ministry. The keenest interest was taken in the contest throughout Canada, because of the probable effect of a government defeat upon the future of the ministry and in hastening a general election.

Mr. Hanson had the assistance in the campaign of Mr. Meighen, R. W. Wigmore, Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue; G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor and a number of the Upper Canadian speakers. T. A. Crerar, leader of the Progressive Party in Canada, and several other campaigners from outside New Brunswick took the platform in the interests of Mr. Stairs. Mr. Meighen and other government speakers centered their efforts upon the attempts to link up the Progressives with a free trade policy and in a number of cases represented the United Farmers as antagonistic to urban industries.

Mr. Hanson's victory was largely due to success of these efforts in influencing electors in Fredericton, which has several large industries. Mr. Stairs and his associates on the other hand urged that the government had no mandate to hold office, that it is highly protectionist in character and largely a creature of "the big interests." They met with much success in rural districts but were evidently unable to swing the Labor vote in urban districts.

On the Progressives' side it was charged that the government organization made much use of underground appeals to religious prejudice, York County being one of the strongholds of the Orange Order in the Maritime Provinces. Both candidates are Orangemen, but the Progressives' contention was that the government workers sought to make it appear that Mr. Stairs had the united support of the Roman Catholics. On the other side the Progressives made much of alleged endeavors by government agents to induce J. Peter Veniot, who is Minister of Public Works in the Liberal Government of New Brunswick, to join the federal ministry. Liberal campaigners and organization took no part in the contest, but Mr. Stairs had been given the official approval of the Liberal executive of the constitutency.

MORE BERGDOLL FUNDS SEIZED

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Additional funds belonging to Grover C. Bergdoll, convicted draft dodger now in Germany, were seized here on Saturday by representatives of the Alien Property Custodian. Mrs. Emma C. Bergdoll, mother of Grover and Edwin R. Bergdoll, left for Erwin's country home in Delaware County, Erwin. Erwin is in Leavenworth prison.

MERCHANTS TO INVESTIGATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The military committee of the Merchants Association, at the request of F. W. Galbraith Jr., national commander of the American Legion, will make an investigation of the alleged unfortunate condition of disabled war veterans and submit definite recommendation for their improvement.

MOONEY PETITION DISMISSED

SAN FRANCISCO, California — A petition for a writ under a common law pleading to release Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of a 1916 Preparedness Day bomb murder, from San Quentin prison, where he is serving a life term, has been dismissed in the Superior Court.

IMPORTANT WORK AWAITS CONGRESS

Calendars of Both Houses Filled With Unfinished Business—Peace Resolution to Be Reached Before Week-End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Vital questions affecting the international and domestic affairs of the government await the attention of Congress when it resumes its work tomorrow. Calenders of both houses are filled with important legislative bills, while three matters of greatest importance to the nation await immediate attention. They are:

1. The peace resolution declaring the war with Germany at an end, which is awaiting final action by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House next Thursday.

2. Settlement of the disarmament question brought up by the Borah amendment, which has divided the House and Senate, threatening defeat of the entire naval appropriation bill.

3. The question of making the duties imposed under the new permanent tariff bill effective from the time the measure is first reported to the House. This will receive action by a caucus of the Republican members of the House on Wednesday.

Aside from these problems, the House will resume consideration of the packer control bill when it convenes tomorrow after a recess from last Friday, due to the intervening of Memorial Day. It is expected the bill will be passed within the next day or so, the agricultural committee having given notice that it will not propose any amendments. Efforts will be made on the floor to change the bill, however, which will cause delay in its final passage.

The Senate will be engaged with debate on the naval appropriation bill, with prospects for its early passage. The army bill is waiting its turn, and will be taken up as soon as the former is out of the way. The principal contest of this measure will be in connection with the committee's proposal to increase the army from 150,000, as provided in the House bill, to 170,000.

Frank W. Mondell (R.), Representative from Wyoming, leader of the House, has paved the way for consideration in that body of the Sweet bill, consolidating the various government agencies dealing with the welfare of the former service men into a new veterans bureau. It will probably be taken up on Wednesday, provided the packer bill is disposed of in time.

The Judiciary Committee of the House is to meet tomorrow morning on the Volstead bone dry bill. Final draft of the bill will be whipped into shape, and it probably will be reported. Its supporters want it taken up in the House this week.

On that day William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, and Simeon D. Fess (R.), Representative from Ohio, will confer at the White House with President Harding on their identical bill for the creation of a new Department of Public Welfare to meet the pronounced policy of the executive in this regard. Revision of the laws and the improvement of the federal judicial system also will be subject of conferences in the House on that day.

ILLINOIS BILL FOR ENFORCEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Passage of the drastic prohibition enforcement measure backed by the Anti-Saloon League in the Legislature at Springfield is expected by the leaders of that organization during this week as a result of the removal of the bill from the factional fight in the Republican Party. The fate of the bill hung for a time on the issue of whether it should require a prohibition enforcement officer, with an appropriation, or if the Attorney-General of the state should be empowered to enforce the law with an appropriation for his use.

The forces of Gov. Len Small, allied with the city hall organization of Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago, are arrayed against the opposition of Attorney-General Edward J. Brundage and Senators Medill McCormick and William B. McKinley. Both Governor Small and Mr. Brundage stand for law enforcement and Mr. Brundage is credited by F. Scott McBride, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, with having done much to enforce prohibition in the state. However, Governor Small let it be known that he would not favor a bill which provided for an appropriation to be put in the hands of Mr. Brundage, but would prefer the power to appoint a commissioner to enforce the prohibition law in the state.

Consequently the portion of the bill which covered the appropriation was rewritten so that the amount might be made available for either the Attorney-General or the Prohibition Commissioner, according to whichever might be given the charge of enforcement by action of the Legislature. This, according to Mr. McBride, is satisfactory to both factions and assures the passage of the bill, which, though said to be drastic in its effect, is not more so than the laws in effect in 40 other states.

SHIPPING STRIKE SETTLEMENT FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The final proposal for the settlement of the strike of the various unions of engineers and other shipping crafts, was brought up for consideration at the meetings of the various local unions yesterday, and the general sentiment seemed in favor of the acceptance of the terms negotiated by the committee of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, with James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, and Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, independently of the action of the American Steamship Owners Association, which has announced that it will enter into no agreement with the unions.

These terms include a reduction of 15 per cent, and an agreement for one year that no further reduction will be asked during that time. No announcement of the details of the vote of the local unions was made, pending report to national headquarters at Washington, which will announce the result, probably tomorrow.

CHARGES AGAINST LABOR LEADERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Following the week's investigation of the Chicago building situation by the Dailey joint legislative commission, George E. Gorman, assistant state's attorney, yesterday estimated that the annual graft collected by union Labor business agents in Chicago was not less than $1,000,000 per year. He charged that at least $5,000,000 had been collected in the last five years and announced an immediate grand jury investigation of a defense fund alleged to have been collected by the Labor laders indicted last week.

"Members of the local Labor unions have come to me within the last few days," said Mr. Gorman, "with reports that agents of indicted business agents have been attending local meetings appealing to members to support the men named in the true bills."

Charges that rates fixed by the liability insurance companes add $1 a day to the costs for every structural steel worker employed on buildings in Chicago were made before the Dailey commission by John J. Walt and Michael Fitzgerald, representatives of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers Union No. 1.

FUND FOR ROAD BUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAKEFIELD, Rhode Island — A fund of $200,000 is now available to begin road building in the southern part of Rhode Island, which will facilitate both farming interests and motor travel to summer resorts.

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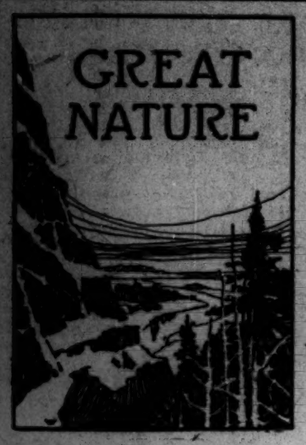

Up along the hostile mountains, where the hair-poised snow-slide shivers—
Down and through the big fat marshes that the virgin orebed stains;
Till I heard the mile-wide mutterings of unimagined rivers
And beyond the nameless timber saw illimitable plains!
—Rudyard Kipling.

The Road-Runner

A feathered sprinter to be found in certain of the United States of the southwest apparently takes the greatest delight in the sport of running sprint races with those with whom he may have become even slightly acquainted, provided, however, he is given a few yards' start, a handicap he never fails to avail himself of. This peculiar bird, whom the naturalists class as pertaining to the species Geococcyx Californianus, is sometimes called Chaparral Cock, but is better known by the name of road-runner. This fitting cognomen was acquired by reason of the creature's apparent fondness for scuttling along the dusty highways safely ahead of a lone traveler, or a stage coach. From such daily practice, together with its usual impertinent familiarity, it is also frequently referred to as "the friend of stage drivers."

The main range of the road-runner is northern Mexico and the southwestern portion of the United States. Mesquite thickets along both sides of the Rio Grande possess a great attraction for road-runners, and it is said that a pair of these strange birds is sometimes tamed and found quite useful to planters in ridding their gardens of insects.

The road-runner claims ownership to a number of other popular names. The Mexicans call him El Paisano, meaning a fellow-countryman, and once familiar with the fascinating creature those people seem to regard him as a very desirable rustic citizen. Chaparral Cock is an English title he bears with dignity, from his home being in the dense chaparral or any thick tangle of dwarf bushes on the plains. Such other names as ground-cuckoo, lizard-bird, and war-bird, are applied in different places, each name suggesting one of his many peculiarities.

On a mountain trail or desert road, one, and sometimes two, of these lively birds will keep at a moderate distance in front of a pedestrian, a man on horseback, or in a vehicle, pausing occasionally for a moment to observe the actions of his advancing comrade. His large sparkling eyes look straight at one intently, with mingled fear and curiosity, while all the time his natty blue headcrest is rising and falling and his fan-like tail bobbing and flirting with such ardent animation that one cannot but be amused at his antics, and very naturally soon to have a decided liking for the comical little fellow. Running in front at a rapid gait, with now and then upraised wings to hasten his speed, his rudder-like tail waving to one side, and ever keeping his distance ahead in the middle of the road, he appears to enjoy these impromptu races immensely. He is an unusually swift foot-racer, and aided by his concave wings, his pair of black and stout legs are able to carry him at a gait equal to the speed of a galloping horse for the distance of a mile.

A road-runner has been known regularly to meet a stage driver over the same highway day after day, emerging from his hiding place in a certain thicket at the self-same spot and hour to start off, with an expressive flirt of his long tail, for his customary morning outing. His favorite resort is a dense cactus jungle, or thick patch of greasewood, from which he steps out at intervals to dust himself in the beaten track. If a few crumbs, apple-parings, or other edible scraps, be cast along the way, this bird is sure to find them, and appear more eager than ever again to act his rôle of pilot for his newly found friend whenever he may happen that way. Sometimes a road-runner will form an attachment for a certain workman, or even a favorite horse on a desert ranch, and show his fidelity by prancing in front, retreating as the man or horse advances, and pausing as the former halts, or when the animal lingers to nibble the tender tops of shrubs.

The road-runner belongs to the cuckoo family, and is not at all noted for his song, which is sometimes a loud cackle, but more often nothing but a low coo resembling that of the dove. Neither is he an expert on the wing, although, when highly excited by anything, he can spring suddenly to a height of 10 feet and land safely perched on the lower branch of a tree.

This long-tailed bird is really no larger than an ordinary pigeon and weighs not more than a pound. Yet he measures nearly two feet in length, including his tail, which is slightly longer than his body. He seldom makes use of his short, curved wings, except when hard pressed, and even then resorts to flight for only a very short distance.

The general color of the road-runner is a dusky bronze-green. His wings and upper plumage are of a dull metallic green, with broad white edgings. A dainty light patch, having a central dark streak, adorns his throat, while his under feathers are pure white, with narrow stripes of black running down the breast and sides. A headcrest of dark steel-blue, forming his movable topknot, and 10 olive-brown narrow feathers composing the lengthy tail, are his most conspicuous features. A bare, bluish-white space circles each bright eye, this fading into white behind, and ending in a patch of orange-red. His sharp olive-hued bill, two inches in length and curved at the tip, forms his most useful implement.

Road-runners are never seen in flocks, but usually proceed in pairs. About March or April they select a clump of cactus or a bunch of other low prickly shrubs, and there build their shallow and flimsy nest of twigs, into which are deposited four white eggs. Family cares take up most of their time for the rest of the season. Yet the male in particular never seems too busy regularly to run his foot-races on the highway whenever he finds a traveler passing by.

STRIKE DAYS AND WAYS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Even the coal strike is not without its bright spots. At least it seems pretty certain that if the pit ponies were to ballot, the result would be fairly unanimous in its favor. Whether the clerks and officials who are now acting in the capacity of grooms would be equally anxious to remain permanently in attendance on their new charges is another question.

Of course the greater number of ponies were turned out to grass and took every advantage of their new-found freedom. But in a colliery district, where there are several hundred ponies, and also a large number of cart horses, even grass accommodation is not unlimited. Consequently some still had to remain in stables, and that is where the fun begins.

Clerks who had hitherto spent all their working days making out pay sheets and statistics are now pressed into the service and spend their time feeding, watering and exercising the ponies. It sounds simple, but let anyone who has never even put a halter on try lunging a pony and a fairly frisky pony at that! To the expert it seems as easy as A. B. C. to keep a lunging rope taut, but it is wonderful what a curiously alive thing a rope can become in the slippery fingers of the novice. Pony, man and rope seem to become inextricably mixed up and not infrequently have to be unwound and rescued by the laughing onlookers.

When one sees the small Shetland ponies running wild so happily one cannot but sigh for the day when their services will no longer be needed down the pits.

There are other amusing features coincident with the strike. The pitmen still have their coals free, but as they will not allow even the carters to work for the owners they have to fetch their coals themselves in wheelbarrows. This they proceed to do in solemn procession, grumbling not a little meanwhile at work they find more irksome than coal-hewing. In fact in some cases they pay a carter themselves, and borrow a horse and cart from the owners.

Another of the duties that has devolved upon the officials is that of night watchman. One night several men and a flat cart, with sacks complete, made their appearance at the pit. Their intention was quite obvious. Seeing that there were only two watchmen it soon became apparent that they would be overpowered; however, one managed to slip away quite cleverly and soon returned with a gang of pitmen to the rescue. They made short work of the visitors, and explained quite gently but firmly that whatever their views on coal might be they certainly did not intend to let anybody else steal it!

The pitmen themselves have made no secret of the fact that they are surprised at the way in which the officials and clerks have managed to keep things going, and the pumps working. In one colliery where a big pumping engine had a serious breakdown, the engineers came forward willingly themselves and mended it, paid of course according to the old rates. Nevertheless they were severely reprimanded by their union and when the job proved to be a somewhat lengthy one, they received frequent warnings that on no account were they to stay a moment after it was completed.

In this particular district the visitor is surprised at the apparent absence of the men during the daytime. On inquiry one learns that a good many of them spend their mornings gardening, others go for long country walks.

Floral Chimeras

There are orchids of the tropics which exceed in strangeness of form and splendor of color anything produced in conservatories. Among the most remarkable of these plants are those belonging to the genus Masdevallia. One species closely imitates the trunk of an elephant, and is named accordingly Masdevallia elephanticeps. Another looks like a flying pigeon. The species to which the name "chimera" is specially applied is very extraordinary. With what resembles two slender legs and a flail-like trunk upraised from its head, the flower startles the beholder with its resemblance to some fantastic and monstrous insect. The resemblances of these flowers to animals are so exact that even birds are sometimes deceived by them.

NOW THE CIRCUS IS COMING AGAIN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The flowers are blooming, the robins are here,
And now on the billboards the posters appear;
Wild animals, clowns, and the equestrienne,
So we know that the circus is coming again.

I have sometimes wondered how many of us there may be who are in full sympathy with the anti-billboard movement, yet make a reservation in favor of circus posters; who would rejoice at the disappearance from the landscape of all such inharmonious erections, yet would regret, when spring comes round, the absence of these perennial reminders of a great American institution. It depends, to be sure, somewhat on geographical situation, and the appearance of the circus poster may be associated with spring or midsummer or even the approach of another winter. But once a year, and at about the same period, billboards, fences, and barns are likely to be decorated with the "paper" of this lively picture gallery. And I, for one, still like to look at these pictures, in which the polar bear yawns so prodigiously on his floating cake of ice, the fair equestrienne somersaults so nimbly through a paper-covered hoop, or the grand free street parade begins in the lower right-hand corner with the gilded band chariot and ends in the upper left-hand corner with a distant view of the steam calliope. It does not follow that I go to the circus, for the seats seem less comfortable than they used to be, and the performance does not, I have to admit, engross me as it did when my trousers were shorter. But never, if I can help it, do I miss a grand free street parade.

Looking backward it seems to me that the circus must have always been like that and I can almost imagine the future signers of the Declaration of Independence standing on the sidewalk to watch the grand free street parade go by, when George was King, and colonial America shouted long life to him. But I really know better. The little future signers of the Declaration never saw the grand free street parade at all: the Revolution had yet to be fought and won before the first circuses took the road, and the steam railroads had to be built and in operation before the circus could travel by rail and small boys get up early in the morning of circus day, that unofficial holiday, which has no place in the calendar, to see the circus unloaded. A few very small circuses, so I have read, traveled by rail before 1872, but these were small affairs and a few cars sufficed to transport them. The large circus went from place to place over the country roads, and its exhibitions were necessarily scheduled according to the distance that horses could draw the wagons during the night. It had but one ring, yet it had grown already to such proportions that more spectators sought admission than could be conveniently seated around that sawdust center of interest, and the performance was handicapped by a tendency of the audience to leave its seats and get closer to the riders, acrobats, clowns, and other performers who in those days were generally referred to by the public as "actors."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The pleasure the elephant takes in so small a thing as a peanut

Under such circumstances the receipts varied with the size of the town, and so it happened that one far-sighted circus owner, Mr. W. C. Coup, going over the arithmetic of his season, decided that it would be worth while to make longer "jumps," and exhibit only in the larger centers. He had a partner whose name is much more widely known to circus patrons nowadays, Mr. P. T. Barnum, and when he suggested the idea of transporting a "big show" by rail, Mr. Barnum regarded the idea with disapproval. But Mr. Coup persisted: he persuaded the railways that the transportation of a circus was possible: he taught the employees of the circus how to load and unload the wagons, chariots, horses, camels, elephants, and other paraphernalia, and during the first week, so the story goes, never found time to take off his clothes. He discovered that the regular rolling stock of the railroads was unsuited to his purpose, and had a train of cars especially built for the circus. The season of 1872 proved that the thing could be done. Before long the two-ringed circus became the three-ringed circus of today, so that the dressing-room tent by itself became larger than the tent that in early days had covered the ring and audience.

We go first nowadays into the menagerie tent, and so, in my memory, we have always gone. The smell of sawdust, dry grass, and animals is in our noses, the sunlight filters through the canvas roof, making an atmosphere peculiar to circuses, and the grass of the field is soft under our feet as we circumnavigate the menagerie from cage to cage or stop to feed the elephants. And the well-known pleasure which so large a thing as an elephant takes in so small a thing as a peanut remains ever new and delightful. Outside the "barker" makes his eloquent appeal to the public to enter and observe the wonders of the side show, and not within my memory has there been any noticeable change in the Brobdingnagian picture gallery that hangs behind him and provides a background for "patter" which also seems to undergo little or no change or modification from season to season.

The first elephant ever exhibited in the United States, it is said, was imported about a hundred years ago by Hackaliah Bailey, an uncle of the great circus manager, George F. Bailey, and was a whole show by himself. The country had never seen an elephant, and the announcement, though Hackaliah Bailey must have contented himself with what would now be regarded as very quaint and

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Outside the "barker" makes his eloquent appeal

modest advertising, handbills, probably, with perhaps a woodcut picture of an elephant, and very likely also a "notice" in the newspaper, that the elephant was coming, stirred the people deeply. It came over the road in the night, to prevent anyone from seeing it for nothing, and was exhibited in whatever large building, usually a barn, might be found available. Boys in this town and that, determined to achieve that economy, sat up at night, waiting beside a bonfire that was all ready to light and, when they saw the elephant coming, these thrifty sightseers hastily lit the bonfire. Sometimes they saw the elephant, sometimes they saw a horse which the showmen had disguised to look like an elephant in the dark, and then, when the bonfire had burnt out, along came the elephant.

It was not until 1850 that a "drove" of 10 elephants was brought from Ceylon to New York. Camels were imported for exhibition at about the same time, and the United States Government tried an experiment that eventually put a number of camels on exhibition. The government camels were imported to carry the mails from Texas to California, but the "Camel Post" was not a success, and most of the animals were eventually sold to showmen.

One hundred years ago the little ancestor of the Greatest Show on Earth had no tent. It was a performance of riding or acrobatics, or perhaps both, in whatever building might be large enough, or within unroofed canvas walls set up in a hotel yard or open field. But in 1826, so I have read, Messrs. Nathan A. Howes and Aaron Turner started out in New York State with a real tent. The menagerie was to come later, and it began as a separate institution. Sea captains now and then came back from long voyages with wild animals which they had purchased as a speculation and which they, in turn, sold to showmen. Half a dozen cages made a sizable menagerie, and the conviction that peering through the bars of those cages was a form of education for the spectator helped make them profitable, while the idea that the "actors" who performed in a circus were necessarily in the class of rogues and vagabonds helped to make menageries more "respectable" than circuses. Yet the two often, to all intents and purposes, went together, showed the same day in the same place, the menagerie in the afternoon and the circus in the evening, and many people who went to the menagerie went also to the circus. In the early 1850s a circus and menagerie were exhibited together for a single price of admission. The first combined circus and menagerie had one elephant and six cages of wild beasts.

It was the showman George F. Bailey who started the first combined circus and menagerie, and who also exhibited the first, and for many years the only, hippopotamus, the "blood-sweating Behemoth of Holy Writ," as it was then advertised. Mr. Bailey devised a wheeled tank in which the unwieldy creature could be transported and exhibited, and did so well with Behemoth that he was subsequently able to hire him out to other showmen, one of whom paid 25 per cent of the gross receipts of his show for the privilege of advertising and showing a hippopotamus. Mr. Barnum himself imported the second one in 1873, after the circus had grown two rings and begun to travel by rail, and paid at least $10,000 for him.

The one-ring circus is still in business, though the dwellers in the larger cities may think it has vanished. It pitches its tent in places where it would not be profitable for the big show to exlibit, but it leads a far more peaceful existence than did its predecessors in the first half of the nineteenth century. "If the showmen were rough," said a circus proprietor some years ago, writing of his early experience as a boy with an old-time show, "so also were our patrons. . . . It was no infrequent occurrence to be set upon by a party of roughs, who were determined to show their prowess and skill as marksmen with their fists and clubs if required. As a consequence showmen went armed, prepared to hold their own against any odds. Not once a month, or even once a week, but almost daily, would these fights occur, and so desperately were they entered into that they resembled pitched battles more than anything else. . . . Although I had not been long with the show, I had caught the prevailing sentiment that we were constantly in the 'land of the Philistines,' that the hand of every man was against us, and that our only safety was in perpetual alertness and the ready determination to stand together and fight for our rights on the slightest signal of disturbance."

It was a hard, rough existence. And when in 1872 the performers of the first big show to travel by rail saw the parlor cars in which they were to travel, and knew that they were going to have regular meals and sleep, the story has it that they cheered those parlor cars, but agreed with each other that the new régime was "too good to last."

VIENNA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The visitor who watches in Vienna nowadays receives a curious impression of unreality—the life of the town is as elusive and dreamy as the travelers in the mirror of Shalott.

The impression disappeared after a few days, but it revives with force as I look back on the visits paid in 1919 and 1920. When I entered the town in the summer of 1919, it was after some months of travel and work in eastern Europe. Warm welcomes and ready kindliness had been given us everywhere in the liberated countries, for the one reason of our nationality, and I think we both felt a certain hesitation as we crossed the border into the country which was still an enemy state. I, at any rate, made good resolutions against sightseeing alone. We soon found we might have spared ourselves. Resentment toward the Allies as victors seemed completely absent. Hatred for Germany and a fixed belief that she saved herself at the expense of Austria both before, and more especially after the armistice we found certainly. Toward an Englishwoman, fellow-travelers were perfectly civil and even friendly.

We had arrived late and had gone to bed in our rooms at one of the best and quietest hotels. Breakfast arrived next morning in the hands of a tall, well-set-up waiter. There was a large expanse of silver tray, much white linen and shining cutlery and china, among which I sought anxiously for something to eat. The first eatables found were two tablets of saccharine at the bottom of a large silver bowl. Further earnest search revealed a round of brown bread about as large as the top of a tumbler and a lump of horrible looking brown stuff which, on cautious investigation, appeared to be turnip jam. Of edibles that was absolutely all.

There was much which we wanted to see and to do, and as a beginning we sauntered out through the broad, sunny streets toward the river, and then up past the new War Ministry to the Imperial Picture Gallery. Vienna has none of the comfortable family feeling of London or Paris, or Cracow. It does not give the impression that it grew year by year to suit the needs of the people who grew with it. A man said, "Let there be a capital," and they built one here according to plan. The War Ministry buildings were only lately finished, in 1914, and the London War Office could be put down anywhere in them and lost. They now make a comfortable home for the Allied Reparations Commission!

We climbed up the vast steps of the vast and pompous Picture Gallery opposite the great statue of Maria-Thereza—the empress who assisted in the partition of Poland and said that so great a crime had cost her sleepless nights and tears and therefore she must have a larger slice of the dismembered country to compensate for her sorrows.

Once inside the famous gallery we had expected to forget jarring nationalities and remember only the beauty of humanity, but the first room was a shock. The green-covered wall space bore for the most part only empty, great gilt frames. Inside the blank space was a small printed notice and below it, smaller still, a photograph of the missing picture. The notice, being translated, read, "This picture has been unrighteously removed by the Italian 'Weapon-stop-still' Commission." We sat down to consider. Consultation of the catalogue showed that the Italians had apparently taken only those pictures which were removed from their homes during the Austrian occupation of Milan. Strictly speaking no doubt the action was "unrighteous" and it would have been more dignified to wait for the Peace Conference. It is only two of the big rooms which show gaps. For the rest the wonder and beauty of the famous collection are unabated.

The Schönburg and the Hofburg are inexpressibly dreary. Versailles and the palace at Cracow, alike in some of their circumstances, are widely different in effect. The immense and stately landscape gardens of the Schönburg, where great forest trees have been trained and clipped to the formality of a box edging, are now the playgrounds of the public, but it is impossible to imagine they can ever be popular.

This article has not attempted to touch the question of the present economics of the Viennese, but two things are obvious. First, that any scheme in aid which plans for a revival of Vienna's greatness on the old lines is doomed in advance. Vienna held her position through her control of the vassal races. That has gone, and neither their trade nor the idle hours of the moneyed class, whose natural responsibilities and occupations were denied them, will ever again enrich Vienna. Second, that only by a reasonably low tariff wall between herself and her own provinces and the succession states can a modicum of prosperity return to her. Until quite recently the new countries were apparently trying to block the old trade channels as securely as possible. There have been lately signs of a change, and it can only be hoped, for the sake of all Europe, that those who have had the wisdom to change the policy are strong enough to carry it through in spite of ignorant outcry and distrust.

THE NOSE OF DEMETER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A good deal of interest is being taken in London in the "restoration" of some of the Greek statuary in the British Museum. The question was raised by Mr. Epstein, writing to the papers, complaining of the action of the authorities in adding a plaster nose to the Demeter, and similar restorations to other figures. He spoke of the authorities as being "vandals" and said that they did not like the Greek sculpture in their possession, which two remarks seem to have had more interest for the newspaper correspondents than any of the really interesting things he said in regard to the sculptures.

The British Museum authorities retired behind their dignity as guardians of the public institutions, but an unsigned defense of them was sent to The Times. Their chief defense seems to have been to rejoice in the fact that since Mr. Epstein wrote his letter, more people had been to the British Museum to see the figure in question than was customary, and they appealed to these people to judge for themselves whether the restorations were an improvement or not. They also pleaded that the restorations were of the slightest, were only of plaster, that it had been a general practice for centuries, and that Flaxman used to do it in marble. They denied Mr. Epstein's charge of having scraped the face of the Demeter of Cnidus.

Mr. Epstein, interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, spoke with great feeling against the action of the authorities: "I was moved to write about this subject because for so many years I have known the Demeter and admired it as being the finest of the Greek works of this period. The whole trouble started, as far as I am concerned, with the restoration of a Priestess of Demeter. It used to stand in a secluded niche near the library door. The authorities ultimately came to the decision that this figure should be placed in a position of greater prominence, and what happened? New little bits of drapery appeared on the neck, a new nose, and so on!" As Mr. Epstein said this he displayed most fervent indignation.

"The authorities denied my charge of having scraped the face, but they admitted later having rubbed fuller's earth on it, which has removed the beautiful golden patine of centuries. It is nothing, perhaps, that a photograph would show, but it has reduced the appearance of the face from being one of the strongest and most sensitive things to something weak and ordinary.

"Their argument is that none of the marble having been actually removed, the appearance of the face cannot have been altered. Surely I may trust the judgment of my eyes against a statement so impossible to substantiate."

The Demeter of Cnidus, which stands in the vestibule of the Parthenon rooms, is a draped female figure, a little over life-size, seated. Both arms are missing and a large piece of marble has come away across both knees. The tip of the nose is rather badly chipped and a small piece is out of the lower lip. A peculiarity of this sculpture is that the face is of a different and finer marble than the rest of the figure and with the patine of centuries the color of the face was a beautiful golden tone which very much accentuated the richness of the modeling. An unfortunate feature of the restoration is that, so as not to betray the plaster additions, this once exquisite color has been dulled and smeared to the lusterless tone of the plaster.

It is probable that the authorities in the first place did not intend to do more than add the plaster, and had not considered cleaning the face. They tried to make the plaster of such a color as to tone in, and finding this impossible they rubbed the center of the face with fuller's earth to see if they could get it nearer the color of the plaster. This haphazard proceeding has met with the desired success, but it has produced an effect very much like that of a dirty face rubbed in the center with a damp towel, leaving a dark margin all round.

In the letters of defense written to support the authorities, the following points have been made: Firstly, that the authorities are the best judges of such matters. Secondly, that the restorations are innocuous as the plaster can easily be removed at any time. This is no defense until the plaster is removed, and in any case entirely disregards the fact that the color which centuries had accumulated cannot be restored. Lastly, the point which seems to be pressed with the greatest vigor is that 99 per cent of the people would prefer to see a complete and imperfect work of art to an unfinished perfection.

It is obvious that the authorities of the British Museum acted in quite good faith and innocently of any idea that they would have to offer any defense of their action—the same thoughtless kind of action which, it is whispered, necessitated the disappearance of the Mona Lisa. But as Mr. Epstein maintains, "no artist would have dared to do it."

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TIBETAN FRONTIER TELEGRAPH LINE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The Chinese Imperial Posts and Telegraphs (nay, no longer "imperial" save in integrity) is one of the few public services in that turbulent country which is above suspicion. Consequently it is efficient. Being in good fettle, it grows year by year as the people come to realize the great asset which is being built up for them. Each year sees new offices—potential communication centers, opened. Thus the tireless post runners tread new trails across the huge country, and the electric wire, spun from the central coils, spreads its meshes more and more closely as the threads are unraveled and linked up.

Of the far outlying telegraph lines, surely none is more daring than that which runs up the Tibetan frontier from the ancient capital of the Moso kingdom, now called Li-chiang-fu, in Yunnan, via the trading village of A-tun-tzu to Ba-t'ang, once on the eve of being elevated to the dignity of a provincial capital. But the proud schemes of Chao-Erh-Feng, former Warden of the Tibetan Marches, toppled to the dust, and Ba-t'ang remains no more than it was a decade ago—the last city in China. But there are still the Tibetan Marches, huge and menacing, athwart the road to Lhasa. Unable yet to penetrate that fastness, the high roads of China, with armed garrisons at every nodal point, linked up by the telegraph line swift to warn, lap round the cold mountains of Chinese Tibet, severing them from their friends; and the line from Li-chiang to A-tun-tzu now marks the high-water limit of Chinese civilization in its march westwards.

At the outset this line crosses a snowy range by a pass 10,000 feet above sea level; it then crosses a still more formidable obstacle—the mighty Yangtze river itself, where it makes that strange triple bend likening it to the constellation Cassiopeia. Following the ravine cut out by a rushing torrent it climbs up and up through the conifer forests, hitched to tree trunks, and finally emerges on an emerald green grass-land plateau. Now it stalks on northwards, exposed to snowstorms which sweep down from the high mountains all round; the Tibetan herdsman knows it, and the wandering tribesmen who come in to the little town of Chung-tien, lying snugly in a fold of the plateau, nearly 12,000 feet above the sea.

Crossing a pass the line drops down again, through more forests, and down below the forests into the dry, hot gorges of the great river rumbling below—our old friend the Yangtze; for owing to that freakish bend, this river has to be crossed twice. And now, to reach the frontier trading village of A-tun-tzu, the telegraph line has to cross that mighty barrier, the Mekong-Yangtze divide, by the highest pass of all, nearly 16,000 feet above the sea and 8000 feet above the bed of the river. Up it climbs again from the arid, barren gorge into the forest, from the forest out to the bleak wind-swept pass, flanked by snowy peaks. Here, among the carpet of dwarf rhododendrons, the slender telegraph poles, bearing their single line, seem to stagger; yet bravely they march on in single file, carrying the precious line of communication to the uttermost confines of China. They are over the pass, they dip down into the warm blueness of the Mekong, and freighted thus, struggle into A-tun-tzu.

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TRANSIT PROBLEMS DISCUSSED IN SPAIN

Local Interests Vie With International When Proposal to Allow Free Use of Waterways Is Heard by Congress

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain—A sharp difference of opinion of a somewhat serious but not unexpected character was manifested at the International Conference of Transit and Communications. The convention upon "navigable ways" came up for discussion in plenary session. It contained 27 articles and an addendum, and the assembly became divided into two distinct parties, the "mercaderes," as they are called here, who might be called the free traffickers or the open-roaders, and the "ribereños," who are for preserving as fully as possible the rights, privileges, restrictions and traditional necessities of the peoples and states who occupy the banks of these navigable ways. England is one of the foremost mercaderes, while France and Chili are in the van of the ribereños.

It is interesting to observe also that Germany is apparently with the mercaderes, and that the speech of the German delegate upon this subject, a long one, moderate and carefully reasoned, was one of the big features of the conference. At its close the British delegate ostensibly congratulated the speaker. The German representative followed various others who had expressed themselves more or less definitely upon the side of one of the two parties indicated, and he said that for more than 50 years Germany had done everything possible for the development of its interior ways, in constructing canals and completing its fluvial system. This being the case, the German Government had received with the utmost satisfaction the invitation in the present case from the League of Nations, and wished to express its very great interest in the deliberations of the conference. The delegate went on to say that it was the peace treaties that had established the internationalization of the rivers, and the international commissions must administer those rivers, and lay down the general system upon which they should be administered. This system was expressed in Articles 332 to 337 of the Versailles Treaty, but that Treaty stipulated that if other conventions upon navigable ways were subsequently prepared, the ideas set forth in this Treaty should be respected. Hence the interest that Germany felt in the result of these deliberations, which must settle great problems, as, for example, whether the rights of navigation in the case of a river which it was projected to internationalize belonged to one country or another.

Germany to Cooperate

Liberty of navigation was another problem that would have to be settled. Restrictions in this regard would have to be arranged to harmonize the interests of peoples and states occupying the banks and the general interests of the nations. Another problem was that of the international commissions which were to be established, and again, they must determine upon what system and by what methods dissensions would be adjusted. If the conference desired Germany was willing to lend its assistance whole-heartedly and to afford every information from the rich treasury of its experience. In this way it hoped to fulfill its duty to the League of Nations. At the end of his speech the delegate said that the assembly should be inspired by the motto "To navigate is necessary."

In the following session the delegate of Colombia referred to the relations between Venezuela and Colombia, especially in the matter of navigation on the Orinoco. The delegate of Hungary intimated that he considered it extremely necessary to study intimately the problem of the affluents, and in speaking of maritime navigation he said the port of Fiume was a matter of vital interest for Hungary.

The British delegate spoke upon the difficulties that had been expressed by some others upon the conversion to realities of the agreements of the convention. He said that at least it must be declared that the mere conclusion of this convention marked a very great step forward. The interests and sentiments of Great Britain were with the convention which undeniably seriously concerned and affected the whole world. The intermediate states, meaning those whose lands bordered the navigable ways under discussion, ought not to adopt a restrictive policy. Great Britain was disposed to recognize the rights of such states, but in no way for restriction clauses. It would be disastrous if this question divided the conference into two parts, the one exerting itself from the point of view of the states desiring free fluvial navigation as a means for the expansion of their commerce from the sea to the interior of continents, and the other, restrictive border states, jealous of preserving their position and impeding free transit. The conference, the British delegates went on to say, ought to exert itself toward harmonizing these two tendencies.

River Regulations

Mr. Madariaga, the only representative of Spain at the conference, remarked that in general, with reserve upon certain details which would have to be examined, Spain was in agreement with the opinions expressed by the Polish delegate, and also by the representative of Chili and the eminent engineer who had spoken for France. While recognizing that the international régime was necessary in the case of certain rivers, which in time had come to be regarded as great historic highways, the Spanish delegation considered that such a régime would not be justified in reference to other fluvial ways, which only attracted the interest of the conference by reason of the fact of being cut one way or the other by the abstract lines of frontiers. Spain thought, in regard to these rivers, that a simple agreement between the border states would be sufficient to satisfy the states directly interested, while the interests of other states would be protected by the transit convention which the conference had already debated.

The Dutch delegate, W. J. M. van Eysniga, who is a university professor and a member of the Central Commission of the Rhine, in an interview, said that the deliberations and decisions of the conference are of enormous importance, since what it agrees upon will be the system which must regulate the organization of communications in the whole world. The interest of the conference, he said, was chiefly centered upon Article 23 of the pact of the League of Nations. The question of the liberty of transit upon navigable ways was one which interested every country, and the conference was very deeply concerned with it. Everybody agreed that some greater measure of liberty was necessary than had been extended hitherto, and Mr. van Eysniga hoped that the conference would determine upon a full measure of such liberty. Holland wished to see the conference extend liberty of transit upon the navigable ways, since it conceded such liberty to all the flags of the world.

NEED FOR MILITARY EXPENDITURE IN INDIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India—Many times in previous articles the persistent attacks by the Indian elected members of the Legislative Assembly on military expenditure have been mentioned. Whatever the motive, at the end of the session a party of seven members made arrangements for visiting the Khyber and other frontier stations. It is satisfactory to record that they have come back much enlightened. Subsequent impressions may blur over the first vivid ones, but these members, utterly ignorant of frontier conditions, must have learned much that impressed them.

Having arrived at Peshawar, the deputation proceeded first to Kachgashi to inspect the conditions under which British officers and Indian troops live. They then went to Ft. Maude and could hardly believe their eyes when shown the quarters of a British officer in an isolated post. They saw a tiny upper chamber reached by a dilapidated stairway without furniture, comfort, or convenience which he practically shared with an Indian sergeant. Afterward, Ft. Jamaud, which is a large encampment, was visited. Here the troops live surrounded by barbed wire and with no amenities. The deputation, some of whom had doubtless voted for cutting down the military budget, expressed themselves as much shocked, and inquired what would be the cost of providing proper hutments. The party saw something also of the conditions of perpetual active service that are prevalent on the northwest frontier, as their passage, from Ali Maspid to Landi Kotal, was held up while a party of raiders was being dispersed.

After proceeding to the Kohat Pass and seeing how a line of constabulary posts protected the fertile villages behind the British lines from raiders from the hills, the members inspected the British and Indian lines of the Peshawar garrison. On the whole the new lines for the Indian troops were highly commended, but criticisms were passed that the lighting arrangements were inefficient and that a dining hall should be provided. The British infantry lines were considered very unsatisfactory, being old, dark, stuffy, and hot, while the old Indian infantry lines were considered intensely unsatisfactry, the accommodation being considered "fit only for goats." But to their plaint, it was pointed out that only 100,000 rupees was as yet available for reconstruction in the northern command. The total cost would be 6½ crores, or 6,500,000 rupees. The visit cannot fail to have been enlightening and is a proof of the benefits derived from giving political responsibility.

RECTOR COMMENDS ANGLO-SAXON UNITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINDSOR, Nova Scotia—The Rev. Robert W. Norwood, a Canadian, now rector of St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia, in delivering the alumni oration at the convocation of King's College here, emphasized earnestly the need for clear thinking on the matter of Canada's political relations with the United States and Great Britain.

"I believe," he said, "that there are forces working with ingenuity and patience to sunder those relations. Misunderstandings are in the air." Because the Anglo-Saxon speech "from Runnymede to Gettysburg has articulated against every form of tyranny," Mr. Norwood said, "the Anglo-Saxon is everywhere the particular object of the forces which would destroy civilization." But, he urged, "where the English tongue is spoken there let brotherhood be." Mr. Norwood went on to declare "that back of every war, in his opinion, is lack of education."

MONTREAL BRICKLAYERS BACK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Union bricklayers and stone masons here have accepted a 10 per cent reduction in wages, terminating a strike of six weeks' duration.

SCYTHIAN RELICS IN THE HERMITAGE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The time will come when the whole intellectual world will recognize its indebtedness to a few public-spirited Russian savants. In the hour of their country's need, when most men with the means sought shelter in other lands, these men nobly elected to stay at their posts in order to safeguard, if possible, the untold treasures accumulated during Russia's prosperity.

The Hermitage, to mention only one of its great treasure-houses of art, is

Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of the Director and Secretary of the Victoria and Albert Museum

Scythian gold helmet, about 400 B. C.

perhaps the most wonderful and valuable collection in the world. And though it is possible that some few of its beautiful objects may never again be seen, yet the writer understands from men who should be able to judge, that it is probable most of the really best things still remain in safe custody.

This remark applies practically to all the great museums, and as private individuals have given over their collections en bloc to the museums, hoping thus to save them, it would seem that we may hope much from the Bolshevik's wish to pose as the patron of art and protector of public property.

One of the glories of Russia and the Hermitage is the renowned Kertch collection of objects of Scythian art. Numbering many thousands of specimens, the result of discoveries extending over a period of 80 years, their wonderful richness, both artistic and intrinsic, testifies to the magnificence and power of the primitive inhabitants of South Russia. Moreover, the study of this phase is of the first importance in understanding the later art of Russia.

The Scyths were a nomad and pastoral race who, coming from the wilds of unknown Asia, ousted the Cimmerians from the Euxine steppe in the seventh century B. C. They settled in the valleys of the Don and Dnieper and on the shores of the Cimmerian Bosphorus. In the sixth century B. C. the Greeks of Miletus founded the colony of Panticapæum (Bospro of the Middle Ages, the modern Kertch), and others.

This district of the Crimea was the center of the Grecian influence which for several centuries of peaceful colonization had an important and far-reaching effect upon the arts of Scythia.

About the Scyths all too little is known, Herodotus being the principal source of written information. But better than his vague references is the story told by their art. The objects unearthed by Russian and other archæologists are but a tithe of what might have been but for the depredations of treasure-seekers during two thousand years. Still, what have been preserved are the wonder of the world, showing as they do a great range of productive skill, artistic conception and material value.

A marked peculiarity of the enormous collection is the overwhelming preponderance of objects in the precious metals that have been discovered. Objects of iron, wood, bone and pottery have, it is true, been found but in quite minor numbers.

We gather from Herodotus that their mode of life was chiefly nomadic. They caught and domesticated the wild horses of the steppe, they tended the herds of cattle. They dwelt in tents or huts, and when moving from place to place the women traveled in wagons of caravan-like aspect.

Plaques of Gold

For details of their dress we are dependent upon the figures depicted in their art, and learn little except that they wore belts, painted caps and trousers tucked into their wide-topped boots. They were accustomed to decorate their garments with small plaques of gold or electrum of various shapes and sizes. A similar custom was not unknown to the Greeks and Romans. These plaques (bractem) consist of thin plates of metal, repoussé or stamped with dies, the designs of which are frequently of great beauty. Figure and animal subjects, such as winged dragons, panthers, bulls, dogs, winged horses, hippocampi, sphinxes, sirens and so forth are favored types, while festive scenes and domestic subjects are not infrequent. It is likely that many, if not indeed most, of these have some mythologic meaning. The edges, beyond the simple pearled borders, are pierced with tiny holes by means of which they were sewn to the garments with gold thread. The Hermitage collection is said to possess over ten thousand of these plaques.

The men also decorated every appropriate portion of their horse trappings, arms, and accouterments with plates of the precious metals. The most characteristic of purely Scythic is found on the harness mounts; the best specimens, which are from Chmyreva, include frontlets and cheek ornaments of excellent workmanship.

Of accouterments, the most peculiarly Scythic is the gorytus, a combination of bow case and quiver. This was often covered with a thin golden plate following its shape and decorated repoussé with adaptations of classic subjects. Excellent examples have been found in several places, but the finest is that known as the Nicopol or Chertomlyie bow case. It is a wonderful piece of work of great delicacy and dates from the fourth century B. C. It has been described as "the most famous object made by Greek workmen to a Scythic pattern" and is decorated, repoussé, with episodes from the story of Achilles in Scyros. Scabbards of similar work have also been found, and some exhibit Persian affinities, which recalls the fact that Persian work has been found not infrequently in Russia.

The Pilos of Ok-Burin

The most unique object of personal adornment in the Hermitage collection is undoubtedly the golden helmet or pilos found at Ak-Burin in 1875. It is demiovoid in form, repoussé and pierced. The spiral volutes, the acanthus and the scallop, thrice repeated, are doubtless Greek in origin; but the whole is transformed by the genius of some Scythic workman into a thoroughly typical piece of Scythian art. It is the only helmet of gold of the type known, is six inches in height and the original weighs nearly two pounds avoirdupois.

The objects devoted to feminine adornment show a preponderance of decidedly Greek influence, often, doubtless, being actually of Greek workmanship. Such objects include fine diadems and frontlets of gold which supported temple ornaments, sometimes taking the place of earrings. But these latter were also worn, even by the men, as well as torcs; and although some of these are merely of thick, plain gold wire, others are objects of great beauty. The bracelets show even more variety than torcs.

Many vases, chiefly of electrum or silver, have been found, two of which must be mentioned. One, a small lotah-shaped vase of electrum, from Kul-Oba, is as historically interesting as it is artistic. It is decorated with gadrooned ornament below a band of guilloch, and above has a series of four groups of Scythians in complete native costume which, though of the fourth century B. C., is remarkably like that of the muzhik of today. These repoussé figures exhibit wonderful skill and illustrate episodes in the life of some Scythian chief.

The Chertomlyie Vase

Of even more exquisite workmanship is the vase known as the Chertomlyie or Nicopol vase. It is undoubtedly the unapproachable gem of the Kertch collection. It is of silver, parcel gilt, and the ages have laid upon it a wonderful patina. It stands two feet in height and is decorated with acanthus foliage and birds of the steppe. In front these are full repoussé, but toward the rear it becomes almost flat. Low down on either hand is a gargoyle lion head, while in the center and a little above is a well modeled head of a wild horse embellished with boldly fanned wings. Encircling the vase, just below the two handles, is a most interesting frieze depicting one of the normal activities of the Scyths, the breaking in and training of the wild steppe horses. The method employed as shown on this vase of the fourth century B. C. is similar to that practiced by the South American gauchos, and the whole is executed in high relief with marvelous attention to detail and skillful modeling. We here reach the high water mark of the Græco-Scythian art.

The Hermitage collection is without parallel the wide world over. And yet it is little known except to savants. A selection of electrotype reproductions exists in the Victoria and Albert Museum and one or two originals are to be seen in the Louvre. But all the best are at Petrograd, where one hopes they may even now be seen since the Hermitage is once more open to the public.

SOLUTION OF OWNERS IN COAL MINE STRIKE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—Examining in detail the rival proposals of the coal owners and the miners, in the course of an address delivered to the members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce a few days prior to the outbreak of the coal strike, Sir Adam Nimmo, vice-president of the Mining Association of Great Britain, said that it was inevitable that wages should be substantially reduced in the near future, not only in the collieries, but in all other industries, and he suggested that the reductions should begin as soon as possible.

Other industries, said Sir Adam, must not expect too much from the action of the mine owners, for a substantial reduction in wages would be required to balance the difference between expenditure and revenue before any fall in price could be expected. During January the loss to the British coal trade was £5,000,000; in February it was about £4,500,000. Though there was a reduction of wages in February as compared with January, the fall in values virtually wiped out the reduction. For March the loss was likely to be greater than in January or February, because they had been dealing with falling prices all the time, and the movement in wages and materials had been almost negligible.

Sir Adam dismissed the demand for a national wage settlement as impracticable and impossible, and said it was the unalterable decision of the owners that wages must be determined within district areas upon the basis of the actual financial results within each district. The owners also considered impracticable and unreasonable the supplementary proposal that the industry should be financially unified. On this point the owners stood upon the basis of private enterprise, private initiative, and freedom to the greatest extent possible. Under the system proposed by the men the cost of production would in the long run increase enormously.

HIGH RESPONSIBILITY OF THE BRITISH PRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

KINGSTON, Ontario—In an address before the Canadian Club of this city, Sir Campbell Stuart, managing director of The Times, of London, England, spoke in part as follows:

"We talk of alliance between our nation and foreign nations; we talk of better understandings between our motherland and the great dominions. How can we help those alliances more or assist those undertakings more than by alliance and understanding between the world's press, and particularly the section of the world's press imbued with the best ideals? We formed a committee at the Imperial Press Conference, which met in Canada last year, to do this very thing, and I am sure that it is a real step in the right direction. It is doing something instead of talking about it.

"At that Imperial Press Conference we who were there knew the high responsibility which permeates the whole of the press of the British Empire. It is in the direction, I think, of a complete understanding between the English-speaking press of the world that the future well-being of the world lies. To know the truth, to tell the truth, to explain the truth, is the function of the press, and I may say that in this respect we can perhaps do as much for the future of mankind as the League of Nations hopes to do in preventing wars, which in nine cases out of ten arise through misunderstandings which are never properly explained. Therefore, to be connected with journalism in this twentieth century is not only the responsibility of opportunity, but the opportunity of responsibility."

JOAN OF ARC HONORED BY PEOPLE OF FRANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—In Paris at the foot of the statue in the Rue des Pyramides, which was bedlowered with lilies and blue hortensias deposited in the name of the President of the Republic, of the government, and of the municipality, two ministers, Mr. Marraud and Mr. Leredu, two prefects, Mr. Autrand and Mr. Raux, two deputies, Mr. Evian and Mr. Duval-Arnould, two generals, Dubail and Berdoulat, and many counselors were present at the recent ceremonies held as part of the national fête in honor of Joan of Arc. It was Peter Marraud, the Minister of the Interior, who delivered the chief allocution. He explained that in instituting this national fête Parliament desired to celebrate the high and traditional virtues of the country under the aegis of one of the most luminous figures that history had ever known. No country had in its past a more moving epic than that of the humble girl who came suddenly from obscurity to assure in a few months the destinies of France.

"It is not possible that the sacred name of Joan of Arc, stammered by the children of all French schools, the image of glory and of honor restored, should remain impuissant to create unanimous meditation. The hour had to come, though long awaited, when Joan of Arc would unite the hearts of all Frenchmen. That hour has now come."

Other speeches which struck the same note were delivered, and processions were formed in which figured soldiers and various associations, including religious groups and the group of the Action Française (Royalists), Alsatians and girls from Lorraine. Public buildings were all decorated for the occasion. The blue banner was seen everywhere.

At the ceremony at Notre Dame, Marshal Foch and two ministers, Mr. Dior and Mr. Lefèvre-Duprey, were present, while Mr. Briand was represented. Colleges and schools took part. An historic cortège in which Joan of Arc was impersonated went through the Paris streets.

Orléans, which was described as the Verdun of five centuries ago particularly celebrated the day. Mr. Bonnevay, Minister of Justice, was conspicuous among the participants. A cardinal represented the Pope. Mr. Bonnevay said that for 40 years Parliament had been unanimous in its homage to Joan of Arc, but had hesitated about the form in which that homage should be rendered. France had waited for the passing of immanent justice, which had revised the judgment upon Joan of Arc at Rouen, and had now revised the sentence passed upon France by the treaty of Frankfort.

In similar fashion all over France was the first national fête day in honor of Joan of Arc held. It denotes a certain change of public feeling. A generation ago, it is safe to say, it would not have been possible.

EXCHANGE OF STUDENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The choice of 18 university graduates to study in universities in Belgium in exchange for Belgian students to visit here, was announced by the Education Foundation of the Commission for Relief in Belgium recently. Those selected, 13 men and five women, may study at Brussels, Ghent, Liége, Louvain, the Mons School of Mines, or at Antwerp.

ARE IRISH TO HAVE DOMINION STATUS?

Its Acceptance by Sinn Fein, However, Would Raise the Whole Question of Ulster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The election to the Ulster Parliament found every one, whether friendly or otherwise to the Irish cause, anxiously watching the deportment of Sinn Fein Ireland at the opening of this new phase in the struggle. Sinn Fein in these elections appealed to the electors "to confirm the authority of Dail Eireann and to strengthen the hands of the elected Parliament and government against the enemy from without, who would deprive this nation of the right to rule itself, and against the traitorous or pusillanimous within, who would take advantage of the presence here of a foreign army of occupation to surrender the rights for which this nation has suffered so much, or to deny or evade an obedience which in conscience it is their duty to render."

Policy Unchanged

Thus the policy of Sinn Fein remains unchanged. It stands for "the right of the people of this nation to determine freely for themselves how they shall be governed and for the right of every citizen to an equal voice in that determination. It stands for civil and religious equality and for the full proportional representation and all possible safeguarding of minorities."

Simultaneously with the issue of the Sinn Fein proclamations, there are conflicting undercurrents both of rumor and public statement regarding an "offer" to Ireland of Dominion Home Rule. In a letter to the Freeman's Journal, J. J. Farrell, formerly Lord Mayor of Dublin, announced that he had received during a visit to London the "biggest offer ever suggested by any British Government."

It was conveyed to him in conversation with Mr. W. Forrest, Coalition Liberal member for Pontefract, in the course of which conversation the latter said: "I give you this on my honor as an English gentleman and a member of the Lower House. I have come straight from the Irish Office, and the government is prepared to give Ireland Dominion Home Rule, subject to (? modifications with regard to) the navy and army, the moment Ireland indicates her will to accept it."

Offer in Writing

Subsequently Mr. Farrell saw John McNeill and Mr. Duggan in Mountjoy prison, and they agreed that the offer should be published, but told him that if Mr. Lloyd George wished to make this offer to the Irish people he should put it in writing, when it would be submitted to Dail Eireann. Interviewed subsequently, Mr. Farrell observed that Mr. Forrest had frankly told him that "if the Irish people would accept Dominion Home Rule, Mr. Lloyd George would put the offer in writing or give any other binding guarantee that it would be offered."

The information conveyed in these statements is generally accepted with a certain amount of reserve, but coupled with the recent admission that Lord Derby had been in Dublin on a mission of "inquiry" and that he intended to go again, it has a sufficient ring of truth to give it wide publicity. Its acceptance as true would immediately raise afresh the problem of Ulster and in this connection Mr. Forrest, in a letter to the press confirming Mr. Farrell's version of the story, takes the opportunity of pointing out that the whole of the conversation had reference solely to Southern Ireland.

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FIUME IMITATES FRENCH REVOLUTION

Directory of Five Is Formed Following Storming of Town Hall and Seizing of Government by Fascisti and Others

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—After the departure of the poet, Gabriel d'Annunzio, from Fiume, that sorely tried port seemed likely to return to its normal life. Its wharves were beginning to be covered with merchandise; the first Cunarder for many a long month had touched at its quays; and, although the questions of the Delta and of Port Baross had not yet been decided, the era of heroics appeared to be over and that of everyday, prosaic work to have been resumed. Then came the elections, and to the disgust of Gabriel d'Annunzio's supporters, the poet's great adversary, Mr. Zanella, chief of the Autonomist Party, won a striking victory, as his followers obtained a majority of over 2000 on an 80 per cent poll.

This result surprised no cool-headed observer. For the native Fiumans, as distinct from the poet's former legionaries, are primarily men of business, who want to earn their living quietly under normal conditions. Since September, 1919, their city—once the sole outlet of Hungary on the sea and a prosperous port of call—had been converted into a theater for political melodrama. Now the majority of the Fiuman population is racially Italian; but even the most ardent patriots must live, and they cannot live continually upon a diet of after-dinner speeches alone. Besides, as time went on, the proceedings of the legionaries became more irksome to the people who had a stake in the place and whose spokesman was Mr. Zanella.

A Cave of Adullam

Now, according to the last available Hungarian statistics, the Croat minority was quite sufficiently large to turn an election in favor of that Italian party which stood nearest to it. Had the Italians of Fiume been united, this Croat minority could have had no influence, but they were not; indeed, they were animated by that faction interest which characterized the municipal history of Italy during the Middle Ages. Consequently, it was easy for Mr. Zanella to form a Fiuman "Cave of Adullam," into which all the discontented of all races and factions could flee for refuge and revenge. Thus, with the aid of the considerable Croat vote and the gradually increasing Italian opposition to the d'Annunzio policy, as interpreted by the poet's successors, Mr. Zanella has defeated a coalition, which, under the name of the Nationalist Party and with the Roman arch as a symbol, comprised Democrats, Italian Nationalists, "Fascisti," Roman Catholics, and Republicans. But the defeated Nationalist leaders, beaten at the polls, fell back upon force. Gabriel d'Annunzio, summoned to come once again to their aid, wisely refused to leave his retreat on the lake of Garda. But a body of his former legionaries and of "Fascisti" from Trieste, entered Fiume, stormed the town hall, declared the elections invalid, and seized the government.

A directory of five persons under Mr. Gigante, a follower of Gabriel d'Annunzio, came into office with extraordinary powers. This Fiuman imitation of the French Revolution lasted only two days, when Mr. Gigante and his "Pentarchy" resigned their authority to a local commissioner, Mr. Bellasich, after Italian troops had restored order. The Italian ministerial press paid a deserved tribute to the loyalty displayed by the Belgrade Cabinet at this crisis. The Jugo-Slav Government raised no question of any kind, but was in perfect accord throughout with the Italian Cabinet. This is the result of the treaty of Rapallo last November. Otherwise most dangerous complications might have arisen, for the Juglo-Slav Government might also have claimed the right of sending troops to restore order in the Free State of Fiume. That nothing of the kind was suggested is a happy sign for the future. It is to be hoped that Fiume will now settle down, and that local jealousies will cease. For local animosities and ambitions are mainly responsible for the conflicts that have arisen there. The judgment of the Italian press thereon is severe, but just. "Fiume," writes the "Corriere della Sera" of Milan, "will not remain Italian except on condition that the Italian parties mutually extinguish their jealousies and rancor, and form a united front against Slavism and internationalism."

The Italo-German Conflict at Botzen

While these things were happening at Fiume, a conflict with the Germans of the Upper Adige took place at Botzen, where the "Fascisti" attacked a German procession. The first result of this unfortunate incident, for which the Italian authorities were nowise responsible but which they deeply regretted, was one of those anti-Italian demonstrations, for which Innsbruck has always been notorious. The moment was particularly unfortunate, because a plebiscite had just been held there for the union of the Austrian Tyrol with Germany. The second result was the coalition of the two hostile German parties in the Upper Adige against the Italians on a common racial platform. Now this affair at Botzen, due to the violence of a few hotspurs, must not be exaggerated. The Italian press has realized that in the Upper Adige nothing must be done to create anything like an Italian Ireland. For that country was the birthplace of Andreas Hoffer, the famous innkeeper of the Passeierthal, whose insurrection against the Bavarians gave them and their French allies so much trouble in 1809, whose statue still stands at Innsbruck, and whose name is used as the title of the German political association in those parts.

When the conference met in Paris, there were some Italians, like Mr. Bissolati, who were for these reasons opposed to the incorporation of the German-speaking district between Botzen and the Brenner within the Italian frontiers, because they anticipated that it might create a new Irredentism. Strategic considerations, however, prevailed, and the Italian frontier has been fixed at the watershed of the Brenner. It is obvious that the possession of this strip of territory will have the effect of preventing a complete "rapprochement" between Italy and Germany, for German politicians have alluded to the Alto Adige already in language which has been resented in Rome. Moreover, the Tyrolese are strongly clerical and will strengthen the Roman Catholic Party in Italy.

A Strong Germany

Should the still remaining Austrian portion of the Tyrol join Germany, then the Italians will have as their neighbors on the Brenner pass not a weak Austria, but a much stronger Germany, and no one ever yet wished to have a frontier conterminous with that of the bellicose Germans, as the Belgians in recent times, and the Poles in the eighteenth century found to their cost. Possibly the actual union of the Austrian Tyrol with Germany may be artificially delayed, but diplomacy cannot permanently stop the processes of historic evolution. Diplomatists decreed in 1830 and 1832, that neither Samos nor Crete should be united with Greece: both now form part of the Greek Kingdom; diplomatists forbade the union of Wallachia with Moldavia in 1856 and that of Bulgaria with Eastern Roumelia in 1878: yet within a few years from their prohibition, the former became welded in Rumania and the latter in an enlarged Bulgaria; and, in all those cases Europe accepted the accomplished fact. Besides, as 98 per cent of the voters in the Tyrolese plebiscite voted for union, their opinion was almost unanimous.

The Italian press has warned the Germans, after the recent allusions to the Tyrol by the Speaker of the Reischstag, that "if Germany encourages Pan-Germanism" in the Tyrol, "she will find Italy against her in every field." This should make those Italian Germanophils, who have latterly criticized Great Britain and France, pause before going farther on the road to Germany, unless they think that German friendship be worth the sacrifice of the Upper Adige. France and Great Britain ask Italy for no sacrifice at all. They only ask her to remain their ally.

Mixed Races in Parliament

As for the first time in the history of Italian parliamentary institutions there will now be non-Italians sitting in the Italian Chamber—Slovenes from Julian Venetia and Germans from the Upper Adige—Italy will have to face the problem of administering alien races which have spokesmen in Parliament. Before the war, there were only small foreign groups in Italy, except the numerous one of the Italianized Albanians, whose ancestors had come over here at the time of the Turkish conquest in the fifteenth century, or a little later.

The Slavs in the mountains behind Cividale were few, and none of these foreign colonies had any parliamentary representation. But that is not so now. And the experience of other legislatures shows that great tact is required in managing aliens by race and language. Incidents have arisen elsewhere, because these persons have desired to speak each in his own tongue, thus reviving the Tower of Babel. But that is scarcely likely to cause much serious trouble in Rome, because the main object of these alien deputies will be to be understood, and the Latin adage says: "If you do not want to be understood, you ought not to be heard."

SOUTH DAKOTA GIFT OF CORN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota — A trainload of 30 cars of corn contributed by the farmers of South Dakota has been shipped from the State for the relief of the destitute people of Europe and the Near East. South Dakota last year produced 105,000,000 bushels of corn, being tenth in the list of states.

WHY RAILWAYMEN CALLED OFF STRIKE

Failure of Rail and Transport Workers to Strike Not Due to Supposed Treachery of Leaders but to Own Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its labor correspondent

LONDON, England—The failure of the Triple Alliance to function when, in the opinion of the miners, it was most vitally needed, continues to be the one absorbing topic in Labor circles, and, when the coal dispute has been settled, there is certain to be much bitter controversy as to the reasons for calling off the sympathetic strike by the railwaymen and the transport workers almost at the last moment.

There is no disguising the fact that the hope of the revolutionaries, the heavy artillery of the British Labor movement, simply collapsed on the eve of the "acid test." Various reasons have been given for this, according to the point of view, the most favored among the extremists being that of renouncing the leaders and charging them with black treachery. Indeed, the day of collapse is now described by the faithful as "Black Friday," and will doubtless be handed down to posterity as an awful example of allowing leaders too much power.

If there is anything that the extreme Left Wing dislikes more than the "capitalist system of society" with its "bourgeoisie," it is leadership, particularly if the leader keeps his head below the clouds and is not given to shouting for red revolution. In this connection, the manner in which Ernest Bevin, one of the leaders of the transport workers, has fallen from grace, from the pinnacle of fame to which his handling of the transport workers' case before the court of inquiry last year placed him, to the condemnation and scurrilous attacks of the so-called Labor press because of his attitude toward the Triple Alliance strike, is remarkable.

Treachery Not a Factor

Posterity will, however, in all probability, place Mr. Bevin on the side of the angels, for no man knows the weakness of the transport workers better than he, and no man has worked so energetically and conscientiously toward cementing together the loose fabric of the conflicting units which go to make up the Transport Workers Federation. The alleged failure of Friday, April 15, was primarily due to the constitution of the Triple Alliance and particularly of the Transport Workers Federation, and not to the treachery or chicanery of leaders or politicians.

While the irresponsibles are searching their vocabulary for fresh invectives to cast at the heads of Mr. Thomas, Mr. Williams, Mr. Bevin and the other arch-conspirators, sober thought is already exercising its attention on the rebuilding of the structure. Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are aware that the weakest link in the Triple Alliance is the Transport Workers Federation, and the writer has made it known in these columns that only extraordinary tact and ability of its officials has kept the federation together.

Unlike the National Union of Railwaymen, a partner in the alliance, which is one single unit, with one code of working rules, one executive, one set of officials, and one policy, the Transport Workers Federation is built up of something like 17 organizations, each with its own code of rules, executives, organizers, and policy. There has never been that cohesion, unity of purpose, and loyalty within the ranks to justify the belief that a decision of the federation would be faithfully pursued by the affiliated organizations.

Swept Into Organization

It is as well that the facts be faced frankly. In the first place the various unions embraced by the federation with one or two exceptions have no long tradition and training behind them such as develop discipline; for the most part the classes for whom they cater are new to the trade union movement; they were literally swept into the ranks of the organized workers with the boom that accompanied the war. They are not trade unionists in the sense that the members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, for instance, were; where its ideals were handed down from father to son, many branches having on their books three generations of craftsmen.

Apart from the desire to protect their standard of living, there is always with the skilled craftsman the desire to maintain by organization the dignity of the craft. All this is well known to Ernest Bevin and Robert Williams, and the efforts of both gentlemen to strengthen the position of those whom they represent by the amalgamation of interest, by uniting under one banner, one constitution, one executive and one policy, has already been explained in detail in these columns. The amalgamation of a number of these unions is a foregone conclusion, due to the energy and enthusiasm of the younger school ably led by Mr. Bevin and Mr. Williams.

Recovery From Débâcle

To the student of industrial organization one thing stands out quite clearly in regard to the proposed Triple Alliance strike: if the blow had been struck, the ideal of amalgamation of the transport workers would have been swept aside for many years, for it is by no means sure that all the unions would have accepted the decision. For certain the seamen would not, at all events not officially; for although affiliated to the Transport Workers Federation, the payment of their affiliation fees appears to be the extent of their loyalty and solidarity. There is more than one line of battle for the leader of a huge federation to survey; marshaling his forces in support of the main army he must needs assure himself that he is not demoralizing his followers in the process.

To recover themselves somewhat from the débâcle of the "calling off the strike," both railwaymen and transport workers' executives have instructed their members to refuse to handle coal shipped from other countries or even to bunker ships that in the ordinary process of their calling would have replenished their stocks elsewhere. The instructions are vague, yet capable of extensive and infinite interpretation. The latest development is a strike of dockers at Bristol. Although described as unofficial, the decision of the strikers has as much logic in its support as the official resolution at headquarters.

Perhaps the most remarkable and redeeming feature of the terrible conflict is the quiet and peaceful demeanor of the man in the street, the stranger who passes on seemingly unconcerned; or maybe he is too taken up with his own troubles these difficult days of high prices and short time to heed the noise of the battle beyond.

BRITISH WOMEN HELP IN INDUSTRIAL CRISIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — Many women are to be found among volunteers to the Defense Force in the present industrial crisis, and their services as motor drivers and in connection with the canteens have been accepted by the government. Though the transport workers have called off their strike, the miners are still out, and organization to safeguard the nation's food is not being in any way relaxed.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor accompanied a lady volunteer in her car round Hyde Park—which is closed to the public—when she conveyed a heavy load of petrol tins to the dumps in front of the Knightsbridge Barracks. After the petrol, a load of bedding for one of the tents was needed, and had to be fetched from barracks in the north of London. When the bedding was fully loaded up, it was difficult to discover the driver, but she brought her cargo safely to the Marble Arch, where, a pass having been shown, entrance to the park was allowed.

Food is especially dealt with in Regents Park, and here there is quite a band of lady motorists working in the park which is 450 acres in extent, so gives plenty of scope for their energies. Every motorist engaged in food transport is provided with a white armlet, and the girls—most of them are girls—meet in a pleasant though tiny hut set apart for their use. The organization is wonderfully complete, each car having its allotted work and each journey being arranged and carried out with clockwork regularity. Many women have volunteered to help in the canteens.

PRISONS SYSTEM IN BRITAIN IS INDICTED

London Magistrate Declares Existing System Tends to Manufacture Criminals Rather Than to Diminish Crime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—W. Clarke Hall, metropolitan magistrate, agrees with Miss S. Margery Fry, honorable secretary of the Howard League for Penal Reform, that the existing prison system tends to manufacture criminals rather than diminish crime. Presiding over a lecture by Miss Fry to the International Franchise Club, Clarke Hall testified, from his long and wide experience, that thousands of men, women, and children might have been saved from a criminal career had saner methods been adopted. He dwelt on the folly of the present system, and pleaded for the application of the teaching of the Gospel to all conditions of life.

Miss Fry said that the enfranchisement of women had thrust them into the full civic life of the country. The gain to the community, as well as to women themselves, was specially marked in the domain of law; there were now women law students, policewomen, women jurors, women magistrates. In passing, she protested against the idea that women were mainly or entirely interested in women's and children's affairs; they were just as anxious to see justice done to men and boys.

Need of Reclaiming

She based her first argument for the better treatment of lawbreakers on economic grounds. A country on the verge of bankruptcy could not afford to manufacture criminals. A woman recently brought up at London Quarter Sessions had spent 44 years in prison—at a cost to the state of between £2000 and £3000. Sir Robert Wallace, who had to deal with her case, attributed her miserable and misspent life to her first sentence—18 months for stealing silk. It would be much better to spend money on attempting to reclaim offenders, he said, than on repeate terms of imprisonment that had no reformative effect.

The ultimate aim of penal law was the protection of society, but that object had been a good deal obscured by a motive masquerading as a noble one—moral indignation, which covered many ignoble instincts. We should rule out altogether moral indignation, look at the matter from the point of view of the prevention of crime, and not regard ourselves as little gods upon earth, able to apportion suffering in a direct ratio to sin. Crime and sin were two quite different things. All that the state had to do in this connection was to put down crime, so as to keep the maximum of freedom for a good life for all its citizens; and from that point of view was it not at once the most commonsense and economical thing, where possible, to turn the wrongdoer into a good citizen?

Vindictive punishment prevented reclamation. What was needed was to get the will of the offender on the side of the state, of law-abidingness, of decency; instead of, as at present, antagonizing the offender and driving him further and further into evil ways. The present prison system subsists, said Miss Fry, largely upon psychological rather than physical cruelty. The starvation of the moral and spiritual nature of people in prison was not only cruel but stupid. Men and women who have got into trouble, partly because their wills are weak and their social instincts defective, not having much sense of what is due to their neighbor, are subjected to a régime that is calculated to crush out the volition, the freedom of their will, and stamp out any little sense of neighborliness that may remain.

The majority of prisoners serve the first month of their sentence in solitary confinement. Except during an hour's exercise and a quarter of an hour at chapel, they see nobody throughout the 24 hours but the warders who bring their food and work. They are shut up with their own bad thoughts and evil practices. It is a strain that few good men could stand without deteriorating and that makes bad men—though prisoners are not all bad—worse.

No Training for Liberty

What is the moral, intellectual, or industrial value of allowing a man 10 hours to do a mechanical, monotonous job that by machinery could be done in an hour? Even when prisoners are on associated work they have 14 or 15 hours alone in their cells. A prisoner has practically no exercise of his will, no training for liberty, no trust is reposed in them. No attempt is made to trace the cause of the crime, to classify offenders, to discover a cure for their moral disease. The punishment may not be vindictive in theory, but in working out it is vindictive, merely punitive, without remedial effect. The chaplain can give very little time to each prisoner, the schooling consists only of the three R's; there is nothing splendid or beautiful to think about.

Miss Fry mentioned that some improvements were being made in the prison system, and that a good many officials merely wanted the backing of public opinion in order to bring about certain reforms. In two or three London prisons occasional debates, in which prisoners took part, were allowed. They were conducted with good manners and good feeling; one prison official said the men were absolute gentlemen in their behavior. First offenders were allowed to attend lectures.

"We want to see," said Miss Fry, "in all prisons real constructive education for life and industry. What is the good of learning to sew mailbags or to make by hand coconut mats? We should follow the example of France and many American states and New Zealand by introducing a system of wage-earning and put prison work on an industrial basis. The value of a British prisoner's labor at present averages less than a shilling a day."

The act of 1914, allowing time for the payment of fines when the alternative was imprisonment, had considerably reduced short-term imprisonment without increasing crime. Prison officials agreed that short imprisonment was quite useless either as a deterrent or for reclamation.

In a large town it was found that juvenile crime depended, not upon the size of the house in which children lived or whether they went to Sunday school or had lost one or both parents, but simply upon the distance they lived from any open park or playground.

CUT OF WAR BONUS IN TRANSVAAL OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

PRETORIA, Transvaal—War bonus delegates, representing the principal public service organizations, sent a telegram to General Smuts on behalf of all the organizations against the arbitrary reduction of the cost-of-living allowance. They claim that any reduction should be based on the census figures, and claim further that any reduction not justified by a fall in prices would operate as direct taxation on one section of the community. They did not consider this a fair share of the burden, seeing that, as taxpayers, they would also have to bear their share of the heavy additional taxation foreshadowed.

The telegram concluded: "In view of your promise to public servants we therefore appeal to you to see that justice is done, and request that, with a view to a satisfactory solution of the matter, service organizations be invited to send representatives to meet you and be afforded an opportunity of discussing the question before any final decision is arrived at."

To this General Smuts replied: "I fully appreciate the attitude of public servants over the reduction in the cost of living allowances, but I give them my assurance that the gravity of the financial position compels the government to adopt a method of retrenchment less harsh than others, such as, for example, an all-round reduction in substantial pay, leaving the war bonus to be reduced in accordance with the census department figures, or by retrenchment, which you will recognize must be on a wholesale scale to produce the same economies. The Cabinet has arrived at this decision after the fullest consideration of the matter in all its aspects. Discussion with service representatives was and is of no avail pending the submission of the budget statement to Parliament, and I rely upon the good sense of the public service to suspend condemnation of the government's action until they know the full facts of the position of the country's finances."

MANITOBA INSTITUTION GROWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—To conform with conditions laid down by the Rockefeller Foundation in granting a gift of $500,000 for educational purposes, the University of Manitoba will erect additions amounting in cost to $265,000 this summer. The university board of governors at its next meeting will consider a plan proposed by the benchers of the Manitoba Law Society to establish a law school in connection with the university, requiring the attendance of students all day. At present lectures are given for only one or two hours daily.

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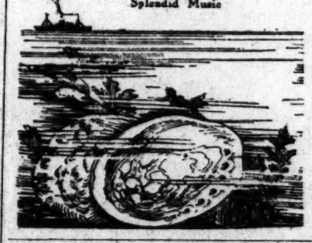

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Travels of Livingstone

David Livingstone at an early age left school and worked in the Scottish cotton mills. Fifteen years later he joined the London Missionary Society. He was now an adventurous young man, bent on travel and exploration. In 1840 he was sent by the society to Africa. For the next 11 years he traveled widely in that country, meeting with many adventures and gaining much experience. He journeyed from the Cape as far north as the Zambesi during this period, and, after returning to the Cape, made a second journey to the same district. On this occasion he discovered the great Victoria Falls. In 1857 he paid a visit to England. The fame of his travels had gone before him, and his work was now recognized as a valuable contribution to the resources of those hitherto unexplored lands. He was appointed consul at Quilemene, a Portuguese settlement at the mouth of the Zambesi, by the English Government, and he was made commander of an expedition for the exploration of East and Central Africa. His connection with the Missionary Society closed, and, in 1858, he left England on his first really scientific exploration.

He sailed in H. M. S. Pearl, accompanied by a small party of men experienced in geology, botany, zoölogy, and navigation. This time, instead of going to the Cape, the party landed at the mouth of the Zambesi on May 14, 1858. Two years were spent in exploring the mouths of the river, endeavoring to find some channel that might be navigable into the interior. A small paddle-steamer assisted in the search.

Livingstone was now experienced in the art of travel. He never allowed his men to be idle, but he never overworked them. He knew how to deal with the natives and quickly got on friendly terms with them. He was well supplied with bales of cloth, beads, and brass wire, the only form of money recognized by the black man. For these he could always exchange food, of which there was plenty in the form of maize, wheat, potatoes and fruit.

The country abounded in wild birds and animals, deer of all sorts, besides enormous herds of elephants, as well as hippopotami. Livingstone was careful to travel slowly, often not more than four or five miles a day, observing and noting down everything of importance. The tribal chiefs he treated with every respect. The traffic in slaves was still going on, and Livingstone used all his influence in endeavoring to stop this traffic without offending the Portuguese traders, and the native chiefs who sold their people. The country was carefully mapped out day by day, and the rainfall, the soil, the methods of agriculture, the presence of minerals and the nature of timber were all recorded, with the result that at the end of six years, when the expedition returned to England, they brought much valuable information.

The tropical forest was in most places so dense as to be impassable without immense labor. Livingstone therefore made his journey chiefly along the rivers, using his little steam boat when possible or native canoes where the river became too shallow. When he came to falls or rapids the canoes were carried by his natives to a place where they could be again launched. Occasionally he would take a path which led away from the river to some native village. He would ask for the chief, and make him a present of cloth or beads. In return he always received a present of food from the chief. Then he would return to the river and visit other villages on the banks, thus making friends wherever he went. The multitudes of wild beasts surprised him. At times he saw a line of elephants several miles in length.

In 1865, Livingstone again left England to make a further exploration of a more northerly district round Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika. He landed at Zanzibar in 1866 and journeyed westward for eight years. No news being received from him, it was conjectured that he was lost. An expedition under Mr. H. M. Stanley was organized by the New York Herald. Mr. Stanley found Livingstone at Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika. They met on November 10, 1871, and traveled together to the northern end of the lake. On March 15, 1872, Stanley left him, and the following year Livingstone closed his career in the country in which he had chosen to spend so many useful years.

Livingstone's success as an explorer and emancipator was due to his wide sense of humanity, his brotherly kindness, his patience, generosity and great courage. He not only opened up vast regions to trade but he impressed the natives by the rectitude and uprightness of his character. He found good points in the native character and rebuked the bad ones. As an emissary of peace, good will and justice he was hospitably received wherever he went, and he met with much kindness.

Our Bermuda Friends

We all probably have read of the regular hours in which our little friends of the air—the birds—look for their food, and it reminds me of the regularity with which they take their bath.

While in Bermuda the house in which we lived had a piazza in front, overlooking a lovely old garden full of sweet-smelling flowers, and two other piazzas, one on each side of the house, overlooking the lawn, on which were palms and the cedar tree. This gave us the opportunity of living out of doors every hour of the day, finding sunshine or shade, as we desired, for our work. And in this way we became great friends with the birds.

There is nothing but salt or brackish water for the birds, excepting after a rain and then only for a short time, as the coral rock, of which the Bermuda Islands are made, absorbs the water very quickly. So the little fellows have to depend upon friends for their drinking water, because these friends are able to build large covered tanks in which to collect this rain water for their own use and the birds cannot get at it. So we put out under a cedar tree a bowl of water and some food for the birds that came to eat and drink while we were having our breakfast on the side piazza.

A little later in the morning we found them coming for a bath, and it became so popular that the Kentucky cardinal with his beautiful red feathers, the modest little bluebird with her coat of blue and vest of red, the catbird with her lovely gown of gray, and the many little vireos of different shades would gather along a certain low branch of the tree waiting their turn for a bath, returning to the tree. And I noticed they would not come back until late in the afternoon. Sometimes one little bird would grow impatient for his turn and come down from the branch and stand on the edge of the bowl and try to hasten the bather out of the water before he was finished. We got a larger tub thinking several would bathe together; but no, they would not do that, nor would they come at any other time during the day. So in order to give them all an opportunity to keep fresh and clean through the warm summer, we put out another tub on the other side of the house and one on the post of the garden fence, and all three were used mornings and late afternoons, but neither of the second two ever became so popular as the first one close to the piazza where we had our breakfast. Finally came the little sparrow. It would seem as though he had never learned to bathe for he would stand on the edge of the tub, which was a fresh white enamel baking dish about two inches deep, and watch the others, and when the tub was empty hop in and stand up fluttering his wings above the water, making us all laugh. But very soon he learned how to crouch down and flutter the water with his wings. Such good friends did we all become that Mr. and Mrs. Cardinal-bird would bring their babies right on to our brick steps and crack the dried corn for them to eat.

But I want to tell you something else which interested me more than their regularity at meals and bath, and that is their desire to carry a cheery song at all hours of the day.

A Story About a Little Bear

This is a story about a nice little bear that was found in the woods when it was just a tiny little cub.

A man took this little cub home and gave it milk to drink and gave it nice raw carrots to eat and lots of things that little bears like to eat.

Now it happened that this man had two little girls and they were just delighted with their new pet. It was nicer than a stuffed teddy-bear because it was a real live little bear that would tumble about and roll just like a little puppy.

The man was very kind to the bear and trained him just as one would train a little dog, to behave and have nice manners. When summer-time came the bear was just about the size of a nice Newfoundland dog.

What do you think the bear liked to do best of all? You might guess 10 times and not guess the right answer so I am going to tell you at once. This little bear liked to go blue-berrying with the children.

He was the best little pal the children could wish for. He would trot along on all four paws just like a little dog. He would keep close to the children and he would go or stop when they told him to do so.

When the children reached the berry patch where the big bushes were covered with the lovely blue berries, this little bear would sit down on his hind paws, reach up with his front paws and pick berries and eat them as fast as he could.

By the time the children had picked all the berries they wanted the little bear had eaten all he wanted and so together, the children would go home with little bear trotting along beside them!

Yellow Pansy's Tale

I remember so well how Marie came out into the garden that morning. I am a large, bright yellow pansy, shading down to beautiful brown, and right in the center, if you look closely, you will see the most delicate lavender hue edging the brown center. Marie had told us the day before that she was going to send a box full of pansies to the city to a friend there.

We were put in a long narrow box, and although she had told us it would be all right, still we thought it a queer place to put us.

After we had been jolted and jolted for some considerable time, we came down suddenly on something hard, and a man's voice said: "Marie thought you'd like some pansies." The cover was taken off, and a lady looked at us and said: 'How beautiful they are; it was lovely of Marie to send them to me."

She took two common everyday saucers and filled them with water, and divided the pansies into two parts, placing each section in a saucer of water. But she put me aside. She then took one of the saucers and placed it on a table in a great big room, that opened out into a large hall. A railing separated the room in two parts. They called it the "Reception Room." Well, it was surprising the way every one would stop when they saw us, and then smile. Those pansies didn't last long, as every one that came into the office insisted that they were entitled to one at least, in order that "the breath of the country," as they called them, should remain with them for the rest of the day. I have wondered what their adventures were.

The lady took the other saucerful into her office, picking me up at the same time and placing me right in the very center so that I stood right up and could see all around the room.

Just as the sun was setting, a great big beam of light came flashing into the room. What do you think it was? Why, the sun reflected by the river, and although we were up 16 stories in the air, you could see the reflection on doors, windows and walls, and when the lady picked us up, there was the river below, sparkling like millions of diamonds in the sunset's glow.

Again we were placed in the box and again we felt that jolting and bumping, and then quiet. The cover was lifted, and there we were, on the window ledge of a railway car, and we could see the country flashing by us like a kaleidoscope. We heard the lady say she "didn't like to keep them in the dark."

Then the cover was suddenly put on and again we were jolted along. It was for only a few minutes, however, when the cover was lifted, and there were two ladies looking at us. One of them picked us up, wanting to know who had sent us, and saying: "It's such a long time since I have seen such beautiful 'Heartsease.'" And so the lady of the office told her all about us.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"I wondered what a plane was like, and waited there to see"

Among the Pines

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

When the evening's very quiet
And the big white moon stands still
And the gray smoke from the chimneys
Goes 'way over yonder hill,
Then I see the pine trees beck'ning
To the white clouds in the sky,
And I love the song they're singing,
When the soft wind passes by.

I know the wind is bringing
Sweetest scents from far away,
'Cause I smell it in the tree tops.
And the pine cones: oft they play
At dropping and caressing me,
Then hiding in my hair,
And I hardly like to take them out
It doesn't seem quite fair.

When the wind blows through the pine trees
He's as gentle as can be;
And I feel I must stand quiet,
Lest our cat should come and see
Them send their kisses made of shadows
To the little brook below.
An'—I'll have 'bout twenty pine trees
On a big hill—when I grow.

The Summer Moon

The summer moon is rising over our marshes. It is a very gentle moon and its light is mild. The world is very still. Our marshes are still and our yard and all the long roads among the hills. The shadows are heavy around our porch. I cannot see many things. I can only see the dim clumps of weeds and our trees. I close my eyes and feel the soft night wind blowing. I listen to the little tree toads in the black trees.

Plain Reasoning

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The workman came to fix a door
That stuck when there was rain;
He said he'd have to take it down
And smooth it with a plane.

I wondered what a plane was like,
And waited there to see
Him use it—and it shaved the wood
In curls he gave to me.

Although the door was dark on top,
The part he planed was light,
Until he painted it to match
And put the door back right.

In our back yard we have a tree
That's called a sycamore;
The bark peels, and it's light beneath
Exactly like that door.

And Mother says in other lands
They call that tree plane too.
Now, which was first of those two planes
I'm wondering, aren't you?

Under the Stones

Near certain of the garden beds were some flat stones. Dad used them as stepping-stones when the ground was soft and wet. At the moment, however, Dot was sitting on one of them, looking all about her.

"Dad," she called at last, "I wish I could see some new little garden folks. There are so few about today. Even the swinging spider has left his web and gone off somewhere."

"Probably you are sitting on some now," answered Dad.

Dot jumped up, shook her clothes and looked carefully on the stone and on the ground. At last she replied, "You must be joking, Dad. There is not an insect on the stone and only two or three little ants on the ground."

Dad came over and stood beside her.

"I did not say on the stone, little girl. But I am sure that the stone covers many a surprise. Suppose we look under."

Dad reached down and very carefully took hold of one edge of the stone. Then he tilted it up on another edge, very slowly and easily so as not to disturb anything underneath. At the same time, Dot dropped on her knees in order to see better. But at the first look she jumped to her feet in surprise.

"Oh, Dad, Dad!" she cried eagerly. "See the little striped grass snake. It is all curled up. There, it is unwinding. Why, it is the snake I saw on the lawn the other day."

Sure enough it was. The little snake unrolled itself and hurried from the tiny hollow nest it had under the stone. It wiggled off under the vegetable rows where it was shady.

"Well, well!" laughed Dad, "that was a surprise, wasn't it, Dot? I have been wondering where that little fellow had his home. I knew it must be near because I see him so often. See this tiny passage under the stone edge where he goes in and out. I had forgotten his liking for stone houses."

"Just to think," said Dot, "that I was sitting right over him!"

"He really makes a very pretty ornament in the garden. But now shall we lift the next lid?"

"Yes, do!" said Dot, wide awake and interested. She stood a little to one side, however, for she did not know what to expect next.

Dad dropped the first stone carefully back into place. Then he slowly lifted the second stone, asking as he did so, "What do you see, Dot?"

Dot looked under. Then, seeing nothing, she dropped down on her knees and looked closely. A little centipede ran out from a little hollow. Dot laughed as she watched it go.

"There is a centipede, Dad," she said, "I should think it would take it a long time to learn to walk with all those legs."

"What else do you see?" asked Dad.

"Now I see lots and lots of tiny insects and beetles. How many kinds there are, Dad! Here are some dull, gray, sort of pointed insects. They must have very short legs, for I can hardly see them. They move quickly, though."

Dad reached down and touched two or three of the disappearing insects with his pencil. At the touch of the point they curled up into little round balls, their legs inside.

"Oh, what funny balls they make!" said Dot, "what are they called?"

"Some people call them armadillo insects."

"I see. They are like the armadillo animals our geography tells about which have a hard back. They roll up into a ball if they become alarmed at anything. Isn't it funny? These tiny insects do the same thing. But, Dad, do lift the next stone. I can't wait to see what we may find there."

Dad moved over and stooped to raise the next stone. Dot squatted down beside him. Dad's hands were on the stone when he and Dot both jumped back. There was a loud hum close to their heads. Then a big bumblebee dropped to the stone and crawled under just at the point where Dad had put his fingers.

"Well! Well!" said Dad, "I see Mr. Bumblebee and his relatives have their nest under there. They are very good garden friends of ours. I think we better not disturb them."

"I think so, too," said Dot.

Dad went to the next stone. He looked all around it. Then, showing Dot the ants all about, he said, "We shall see an ants' nest. Look carefully when I raise the stone. I do not wish to excite them by keeping the stone up too long." Then he lifted it.

Dot peered under. For an instant all seemed quiet except for a few ants. But these, after hesitating a moment, ran into tiny openings. Almost at once, out poured a lot of ants. They rushed about in a great hurry, trying to see what had happened to the roof over their heads. Then they began carrying down the openings little light lumps which Dot had not noticed at first. Dad told her some were baby ants and others were particles of food. Soon most of them were out of sight, and Dad let the stone down very, very carefully."

"Just think," said Dot, "there was a whole little city under that stone, with lots and lots of garden people. My! This is fun. Every stone you lift, Dad, is like a new chapter in a story-book. And there is just one stone chapter left. Do open it quick, Dad.

"Why, Dad," she went on, as he lifted the stone and she peeked under, "there is nothing here except a few big, blue ants. I have never seen any like them before. No, they are not ants, either. They have hard wing covers. They must be beetles.—Here, move along!" She poked one with her finger. The next moment she sprang back in surprise.

"Oh, Dad, Dad!" she said at last, "did you hear that bang? That beetle threw dust in my face. He really did. But where did he go?"

"He and the others must be hiding," said Dad, looking under the grass near the stone, "I surely wish to see them, for they are not common in our garden."

Dad looked and looked through the grass. At last he lifted a dried leaf—

"There it is!" cried Dot and Dad together.

The beetle really did look like a great ant. Dad reached down to take it in his fingers. At once there was a pop and out shot the dust cloud. Dad was so surprised he dropped the little creature. Instantly it disappeared.

How Dot laughed and laughed and laughed.

"It popped at you, too, didn't it, Dad?" she said when she could speak. "What does it do that for? Oh, I see," she added, answering her own question, "it surprises us so it can get away."

"Yes," said Dad. "Then it can run away and hide, or fly away, if that is better. It shoots that cloud as the octopus uses its ink cloud, to conceal itself."

"What are these beetles called?"

"Bombardier beetles, but I call them the little gunners."

"Why, Dad, we have found the little boy of the garden who surprises the little garden folks with his pop gun. I like him, I really do. My! What funny stories the stones tell, don't they, Dad?"

How to Grow Mignonette

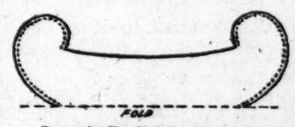
Mignonette is one of the most fragrant of all the garden flowers, and will grow well on almost any kind of soil. It is specially fond, though, of soils containing chalk, or lime, and if your garden is not of a chalky nature, your plants would thrive all the better if you mixed a little mortar rubbish or other limy matter with it before sowing the seeds. You must remember, too, that although if you want really large plants you must sow the seed on good rich soil, the flowers of the mignonette are always more sweetly scented when the plant is grown on poor ground. This is one of the charms of growing mignonette. You can buy the seed very cheaply and sow it in all the little neglected sunny corners of your garden, and before many weeks have gone it will be scenting the air deliciously all around. In very dry weather it is a very good plan to give the plants a sprinkling of water, but you must always do this in the evening, and never when the sun is shining upon them.

Now mignonette seed is very small, and if you place it too deeply in the earth the tiny young seedlings will have a hard time to peep through. You should make the surface soil quite fine, sprinkling the seed thinly about it, and then either cover it lightly with some fine earth from another place, or just rake carefully over the ground and allow the little seeds to sink a very tiny way down into the soil. When the young plants are large enough to handle, you must thin out all the small and weak plants so as to leave the strong ones standing several inches apart, with plenty of room to grow. You may sow mignonette seed at any time during April or May, and then your plants will flower in July and August.

Agnes Designs a Canoe

Uncle Cyrus was recounting interesting tales of his travels to Agnes and Marie. His description of a river trip in a canoe was especially fascinating. He pictured to them how he had glided past groves of aspens with their silvery leaves shining in the bright sun, the evergreens further away on the mountain sides making a dark background for them; about the grotesque rock formations that loomed here and there, each of which he named; and how an elk occasionally appeared, galloping away over the grass, kicking out his little hoofs.

Just as Uncle Cyrus was showing



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Diagram for a canoe

the girls a small birch-bark canoe he had procured at a curio shop, he was called away.

"Let's make some canoes," proposed Agnes, as the door closed behind him.

Agnes was always making things and Uncle Cyrus' story made her eager to experiment with canoe-making.

Lightweight cardbord, pencil, scissors, yarn and needles were soon assembled for the work.

Agnes marked a pattern of a canoe on a piece of the cardboard folded on the dotted lines (see diagram) and cut it double. At each end she marked dots, and with bright colored yarn, sewed over and over through these dots. When finished, she spread the body of the canoe with a short strip of cardboard to represent the seat.

The girls made a variety of canoes, decorating them with water colors and colored crayons and giving them names used by the Indians, such as "Rainbow," "Fire-Fly," and "Water-fowl."

Tompkins and Son

The moon shone down on the church tower of Bumblesville and showed the hands of the clock pointing to 11. Look where you would up and down the main street there wasn't a man, woman or child to be seen; not even a window in one of the houses showed a gleam of light. Bumblesville went to bed early. Stay though—there was quite a blaze of light in the big house which stood back from the road with a row of lilac bushes shutting the garden off from curious passers-by. Mr. Samuel Tompkins and his son, Sam Tompkins, junior, lived there. Mr. Tompkins had opened the first store in Bumblesville 30 years ago and he and the store had stayed there ever since.

"You know," Sam Tompkins was saying to his father, as they sat, one on each side of the fireplace in the parlor, "you know, paw, three weeks from today we shall be writing the date 1900 on our letters and our bills." From which remark you may gather that all of this was happening a little more than 21 years ago.

"Sam," said his father slowly, tugging at his bushy beard as he spoke, "Sam, we ought to celebrate the new century some way or other—something new for the store—something to catch the public's eye—let 'em see we're not asleep."

"Paw," said Sam, "what do you say to one of those figures with the wax faces—the kind to show off the ladies' dresses?"

The senior partner of the firm of Tompkins considered his son's proposition. He was a tall and severe looking man, and he sat bolt upright in his chair, twisting his brown beard this way and that till it more resembled an untidy sparrows' nest than a respectable ornament for his chin. Sam waited. He was smiling and didn't sit bolt upright in his chair but lolled back and put his feet on the fender. While his son waited, Mr. Tompkins turned the wax figure plan over in his mind pretty much as a cook turns a pancake.

"Sam," said his father at last, "I'm proud of you. That'll wake up the town folk, that'll let them see. Send in the order tomorrow, my boy."

Just two weeks and six days later a large and bulky parcel was hauled out of the freight car of the 2:45 local and deposited on the platform at Bumblesville. The station master read the label, "Mr. Samuel Tompkins," and he and his assistant and the man who drove the Red Lion stage stood in front of the parcel, and all guessed what was in it. Not one of them guessed right.

That night Mr. Tompkins and Sam stayed at the store long after every one else had left. They worked hard for an hour and a half, and when finally they did go home they left a beautiful golden-haired figure, with very pink cheeks and very blue eyes, standing right in the center of the window. She had the kind of smile that won't come off, and held out both arms proudly as much as to say: "This green velvet dress is worth looking at, not to mention my rose-covered hat."

New Year's Day was a holiday and before 10 o'clock a small crowd had collected around the Tompkins' store. By and by Mr. Tompkins and Sam strolled along, trying to look as though they knew nothing about it. Mother Mitkins was the first to offer her congratulations. "You're a go-ahead firm, you are, Sam-u-el," she said. "Bumblesville's proud of you," said the Mayor; but Miss Lavinia Lavender's remark capped all the rest. When she saw the golden-haired lady she threw up her hands and cried, "Distingué!" Miss Lavinia was a French scholar and as Sam said afterward, "She's been in Boston and she knows."

"Our boss thinks of things, don't he?" said the boy who delivered the Tompkins' parcels, to his friend, as they gazed at the beauty long after the others had gone.

"What'll you call her?" asked the friend, with a nod at the window.

"Miss Elizabeth Tompkins," said the boy, inventing a name on the spot, "but, mind you, when I dust her in the morning it will be Betsy for short."

Giuseppe Verdi

"Hurry! Hurry! Here comes the hurdy-gurdy man!" was the cry on the quiet little village street.

Sure enough! Up the wide sunny highway walked a man with a grind organ, from whence came music as the handle was slowly turned. The children came hurrying from all directions.

Just as this organ gave pleasure to these children, in the same way did a hand organ please a little boy of long ago. He lived in Italy and his name was Giuseppe Verdi. He would follow a wandering musician from street to street eagerly listening to the music.

At home he had a spinnet on which to play. The spinnet is an instrument similar to the piano, but smaller. Giuseppe liked to pick out chords, scales, and little tunes. His parents, noticing how fond he was of music, had him take lessons of the town organist, under whose instruction he made rapid progress. From then on Giuseppe had lessons under various teachers.

But Verdi didn't devote all of his time to playing. For a long time he lived on a farm, declaring that Italy needed good farmers more than musicians. Then, too, he had a hobby for painting pictures.

He must have been a very busy man, indeed, for he composed many compositions in addition to his other work. When composing music he liked to have some one comment on his work. His finest compositions, perhaps, are his operas. "Rigoletto," "Aïda," and "Otello," are, no doubt, some of the most familiar. The music of these operas is not only beautiful, but also brilliant and attractive.

NEW APPEAL IN BEHALF OF LIQUOR

"League of Rights, Inc." Seeks to Enlist Public Sympathy in Attack on Dry Laws—Prejudice of People Appealed To

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Another man of straw has been set up by the forces opposed to prohibition, the name of which is as misleading as that of its predecessors in the field. The newcomer is called "League of Rights, Inc.," and has its main office in New York City. The appeal which has been sent forth broadcast is as follows:

"Think of what the prohibition amendment has imposed upon you, and then act, and act quickly. If you don't you may also have to submit to the rigors of the blue Sunday laws, as that fanatical minority, which is responsible for the existing conditions, thanks to the inertia, when we could have stopped them, has tried and is now trying to further subject us to their will.

"Fill out the blank below, attach membership fee, and mail us today. Get your relatives and friends to join also. Be one of our boosters, if you are with us, and we will win out.

"Please send names of relatives and friends that are interested.

"It is a twin of the 'League of Self-Determination,'" said Wayne B. Wheeler yesterday. "The champions of those wet organizations forget that orderly government has provided the methods for amending the Constitution and enacting laws. Before the liquor traffic was outlawed, the wet interests were well satisfied on these public questions. It was only after the dry forces overcame the great obstacles in their way and abolished the liquor traffic that they saw the beauties of self-determination and referendum.

"The scarecrows of 'blue Sunday laws' and 'the rule of a fanatical minority' fool no one who has faith in the common sense of the American people. Laws to restrict or prohibit corrupt, selfish, intrenched interests are not enacted by minorities. It takes a large majority of the people to secure them. A few who have been denied the privilege to continue in the liquor business can make much noise, but they do not represent the average American. The purpose of government is to promote the general welfare, not to protect sources of crime, misery and drunkenness, like the liquor traffic. These camouflage boose organizations deceive no one but the wet dupes who furnish the money for them."

In addition to the two organizations mentioned, the following bodies seek to set prohibition at naught:

The Association Opposed to National Prohibition, New York.

The Association Opposed to Federal Prohibition Amendment, Washington.

The National Order of Camels, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The National Constitution Liberty League, Boston, Massachusetts.

The Order of Good Fellows of America, and the Anti-Blue Laws Movement.

Transfer of Authority

Administration of Prohibition Law to Go to Justice Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The Administration is moving toward the transfer of the enforcement of the prohibition law from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of Justice. The most influential officials favor it. The Secretary of the Treasury announced within a very short time after he took up the duties of his office that he believed such a transfer should be made. It has been claimed by prominent Republicans that the President was ready to be persuaded to the same way of thinking.

The present enforcement system is "ineffective, wasteful and demoralizing in many of its aspects," was the assertion of Boies Penrose, Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Finance Committee, who announced on Saturday evening that conferences would be held this week between that committee and David H. Blair, the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue. There have been intimations that the entire subject of the "rehabilitation" of the system would be considered, and that among the other fundamental changes to be considered was that of the transfer of enforcement to the Department of Justice and the designation of an enforcement superintendent for each state, or for each judicial district.

Mr. Penrose has expressed himself in favor of assigning to the Department of Justice the duty of enforcing the prohibition law, and Mr. Blair is said to regard it as desirable, but no action will be taken until conferences have been held with the Attorney-General, who has not publicly stated what his position is in the matter.

The details of the matter, Mr. Penrose said, would have to be "worked out on the basis that theoretically the Treasury Department ought to have no police business to transact." Prohibition, he said, is peculiarly within the province of the Attorney-General and the district attorneys.

James W. Good, Representative from Iowa, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, advocated the change in the last session of Congress, but it was at that time strongly opposed by the prohibitionists.

The administrative features of the Volstead law were placed in the Treasury Department, because it was charged with the control of production and traffic in liquors and the assessment and collection of taxes accruing therefrom, they insisted.

It was held that the Department of Justice could properly supervise and control some of the law-enforcement work, but not the administrative part. If the transfer is made, the prohibitionists will insist that the Department of Justice shall provide adequate machinery for enforcement. That is the great point. Mr. Blair is expected to name a successor to John F. Kramer, Prohibition Commissioner, this week.

The House Judiciary Committee will meet tomorrow to take up the new Volstead bill, and it is probable that it may be reported out at once.

Dry Commissioner Asks More Money

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The country gradually is becoming drier and the Volstead law easier to enforce, John F. Kramer, prohibition enforcement commissioner, on Saturday told the Senate Appropriations Committee in requesting a deficiency appropriation. Passage of enforcement laws by several states, he said, had improved the enforcement situation. He asked the committee to approve the emergency appropriation of $200,000 added to the general deficiency bill in the House and was said to have been assured of such action.

SENTENCE SUSPENDED IN LIQUOR CASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—On the ground that they were first offenders, Judge Talley, in the Court of General Sessions, suspended sentence of 17 men who pleaded guilty to violation of the Mullan-Gage state prohibition enforcement act. He warned them that a second appearance before him would mean a fine or imprisonment or both. Ninety-two other persons indicted for alleged violation of the same law decided to stand trial.

In the Supreme Court, Justice Tierney ruled that the police have not the right to seize liquor in a private dwelling without a magistrate's warrant. He held it without the jurisdiction of his court, however, to issue orders for the return of property so seized, ruling that owners should seek a writ of replevin or institute damage suits against officers making such seizures.

GRAIN GROWERS PLAN INCORPORATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The executive committee of the United States Grain Growers Inc. held a meeting here on Saturday to arrange for the chartering of the Farmers Finance Corporation, which is to be incorporated at Wilmington, Delaware, with a capital stock of $100,000,000. The new corporation will aim to introduce into the marketing of grain sound and practical business methods. It is the direct result of endeavors made by delegates from various farm organizations for many years to establish more direct methods of marketing the country's agricultural products. It is expected that means will be found of eliminating the middleman and thus benefiting both producer and consumer. Only farmers are to be allowed membership in the new organization. It is reported that Bernard M. Barauch will act as adviser to the corporation.

SHADE TREES TRANSPLANTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—The first 1000 shade trees of the 15,000 which the city kept growing during the war, have been transplanted on public highways. These have been taken from the municipal nursery in Roger Williams Park. One of the projects to be taken up soon by a commission in charge of building a new water supply is to replace trees on hundreds of acres of water-shed land, denuded of trees in excavating and clearing. Thousands of young firs, calculated to improve the soil, protect inclines from landslides and beautify barren country wastes, will be planted.

SUGAR PRICE MAY FALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Lower prices for sugar are forecast by an announcement by the Federal Sugar Refining Company that an even larger proportion of Cuban sugar than in 1920 will come to this country this year. In the shipment of sugar from the United States and Cuba to the rest of the world the decrease from the amount shipped during the same time last year has amounted in the last four months to 673,646 tons.

TAX EXEMPTION FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—The New Jersey League of Building and Loan Associations, in convention here, has voted to go on record in favor of legislation exempting from the income tax capital up to $500 invested in building and loan associations. It was thought that such legislation would help to solve the national housing shortage by providing larger resources for financing the small home builders.

REFORM IN FEDERAL JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Subject to Be Considered at Conference of American Bar Leaders With Members of Congress — Pay of Judges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Many leaders of the American bar will assemble here tomorrow for the purpose of conferring with Congress on the question of improving and reorganizing the federal judicial system. Two important methods of procedure will command the attention of the gathering. First will be the resolution sponsored by George S. Graham (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, to bring finally and completely before Congress changes in the federal court procedure and practice and methods that modern conditions render imperative. The second is the bill which recently passed the House to consolidate, codify, revise and reenact the general and prominent laws of the United States, one of the most exhaustive subjects with which Congress has had to deal in years. This bill, whose author is Edward C. Little (R.), Representative from Kansas, will be assigned to the Committee on Revision of the Laws in the Senate.

Federal Judicial System

Two committees are responsible for the calling of the conferences. One is a national committee of the American Bar Association, consisting of Thomas B. Felder, George H. Fearons and William L. Ranson, of the New York Bar. The others are Washingtonians, embracing Hoke Smith, former United States Senator from Georgia; C. C. Carlin, former Representative from Virginia; A. L. Worthington, Alexander Britton and J. Bond Smith.

The resolution of Mr. Graham authorizes the appointment of a joint committee of seven members of the House and five members of the Senate to consider what legislation in relation to the courts of the United States and the procedure therein and the judges therefor, would tend to improve the administration of justice, and report to Congress a bill to carry the recommendations of the joint committee into effect.

"The American Bar Association and practically every state bar association in recent years has proposed improvements to the federal judicial system. The measure proposed by Mr. Graham has appealed to the legal profession of the country as the best medium of getting action in this direction, and it was concluded not to submit to Congress any specific resolutions seeking piecemeal reform, but to cooperate with the congressional committee.

"In this way the questions can be brought collectively before the committee and the Congress, and there can be evolved a perfected measure that will embody the diverging views that have been proposed," explained Hoke Smith.

Better Pay for Judges

A hearing will be extended the legal committee tomorrow by the House Committee on Revision of the Laws, of which Mr. Little is chairman. Two of the outstanding reforms in the federal courts that have been urged are a uniform practice in common law throughout the country and a modification of the practice of approving accounts. Under the existing law, federal judges must pass on these accounts and they have to do this with only slight opportunity to examine them. It has been proposed that provisions be made for the appointment of officials to handle this phase of court business.

Another step is to obtain better pay and recognition for federal judges. It is pointed out that many state judges, including justices of the supreme courts of the various states and even jurists of the lower state courts, receive greater compensation than federal judges who are compelled on meager salaries to settle disputes involving questions of vital importance to the entire nation.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES ELECT DELEGATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Acting under the new cooperative plan of the Pennsylvania Railroad by which the men throughout the system are given a voice in the management, operation and policies of the road, employees are voting for delegates to represent them in conferences with the company's officials. The balloting is secret, and includes all classes of employees except members of the four major brotherhoods, who are already represented under a separate agreement. Officials said that warnings against voting had been sent to employees by unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, but that thus far they had not influenced the vote to any great extent. Balloting began on Saturday, but it will be impossible to check up on the results until the latter part of the week.

Engagement Wedding Anniversary Gifts

That are useful every day in the home.

Bread and Cake Mixers, Carving Sets, Pyrex and Aluminum Ware.

J. B. HUNTER COMPANY
HARDWARE 60 Summer Street, Boston

The Store is closed daily at 5 P. M.

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

Everything New and Chic in

SPORTS CLOTHES

for Women, Misses and the Younger Set

has been assembled here in readiness for the Summer season out-of-doors

A TUESDAY Sale of

French Lingerie Blouses

will consist of more than two hundred fine hand-made blouses (recently imported) in a number of charming models, variously adorned with hemstitching, embroidery, tucks, frills and lace

offering remarkable value at

$9.75

Many of these blouses are white; others in delicate pastel shades. All are beautifully made throughout.

(Women's Blouse Dep't, Second Floor)

A TUESDAY Sale of

Summer Cotton Fabrics

will comprise 10,000 yards of attractive dress materials (in colors only), arranged in Dress, Skirt and Shorter Lengths and marked at

the exceptionally low prices of

32c. to $1.50 per yard

representing concessions of one-third to one-half less than the original quotations

These fabrics will be sold only in Lengths

(First Floor)

The Department for

Women's Cotton Frocks

is displaying a large and extremely interesting collection of charming Summer Frocks of the finer type, featuring not only the sheer, delightful cottons that are so intimately associated with sunny skies and the dolce far niente of Summer-time, but also a great variety of dainty effects in combination laces appliqué, as well as in hand-embroidered net combined with lovely hand-made lace.

These Frocks are variously priced at

$58.00, 68.00, 85.00, 95.00, upward

Frocks of Brussels net, less elaborately fashioned, may be obtained at

$26.00, 35.00, 45.00, 48.00

Among the special values offered in the regular stock of this Department are

Women's Cotton Skirts

for sports and general Summer wear

at $4.25, 4.75, 5.25 and upward

(Third Floor, Madison Avenue section)

Vogue Patterns

for the Summer season

are on sale on the Fourth Floor

Charming Frocks

FOR FASHIONABLE MISSES

Here are frocks that are eloquent of youth and loveliness; frocks that are gay and charming and altogether beautiful; frocks that every demoiselle will avidly demand and that every elder woman will look upon with longing eyes—just because they seem to exhale the sweetness of Summer, the joyousness of idling days that only youth is capable of really sensing.

Of course there is style—with a capital S; and equally of course the fabrics are those upon which Madame la Mode has deigned to smile—organdy with its dainty primness and crispness, suggestive of mid-Victorian days; georgette, which has allurements that are exclusively its own; Canton crepe, which every fashionable demands; and many others, some practical, some frivolous, all eminently smart and to-be-desired.

The sports frocks merit a paragraph to themselves, even though it must be a brief one. Frocks with sleeves, and frocks without; white frocks, with and without a relief of vivid color; colored frocks, to suit every type of complexion and hair; frocks, in fact, to meet every requirement and to realize every dream.

(Second Floor)

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

AUSTRALIANS ARE LEADING ENGLISH

Are 55 Runs Ahead and Have Four Wickets in Hand in the Centenary Meeting of Representative Cricket Teams

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

NOTTINGHAM, England (Saturday) The Australians led by 55 runs and have four wickets in hand as the result of the first day's play in the centenary meeting of English and Australian representative cricket teams here today. England won the toss and batted first on a drying wicket to make 112 runs and this small total was later eclipsed without great difficulty, the Australians hitting up 167 for the loss of six wickets.

J. M. Gregory's fast bowling was mainly responsible for the rapid dismissal of the home batsmen, no fewer than four of whom failed to score. These unsuccessful ones included E. H. Hendren, one of the mainstays of the team.

Percy Holmes, a newcomer to test match play, made the top score in the English side with 30 runs, the next best being F. E. Woolley with 20. Nineteen by Wilfred Rhodes and 11 by J. W. H. T. Douglas, the English captain, were the only other double-figure scores in a disappointing innings.

Gregory took 6 English wickets for 58 runs. The best performance in the Australian innings was 66 by Warren Bardsley, other items being 21 not out and 20 by C. E. Pellew and C. G. McCartney respectively. W. W. Armstrong, the Australian captain, made 11 runs, the same score as the rival skipper and Gregory hit up 14. No fewer than four Australian batsmen were out leg-before-wicket. The English team included five men new to test match play, while the Australians left out their star "Googlie" bowler, A. A. Mailey.

ENGLAND CAPTURES TEAM GOLF MATCH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

TURNBERRY, Scotland (Saturday) —The English ladies won the international tournament between English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh lady golfers here Saturday, defeating the Irish side by eight matches to one and thereby gaining their third victory in the competition. A very unexpected result was the defeat of the British open lady champion, Miss Cecil Leitch, at the hands of Miss Janet Jackson, the Irish lady champion, the English woman losing by 2 and 1. The Scottish team was opposed to the Welsh representatives and won easily, seven matches to two. The star match in this encounter was that in which Mrs. J. B. Watson, Scottish lady champion, defeated Miss Molly Marley, Welsh lady champion, by 5 and 4.

ILLINOIS WINS CLOSE GAME FROM MICHIGAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ANN ARBOR, Michigan—The University of Illinois defeated the University of Michigan, 3 to 2, here Saturday in a great baseball game which the visitors won in the ninth inning. In this inning D. C. Peden '23 doubled to left and scored on P. J. Stewart's single to right. Illinois scored first in the second inning when O. H. Vogel '23 was safe on P. J. Van Boven's error and scored on successive singles by C. T. Crossley '22 and Peden. Michigan evened it up in the fourth on Van Boven's single and Shackleford's long drive. The Wolverines added one in the next inning on H. A. Vick's triple and M. A. Dixon's tap when F. C. Dougherty '23 dropped the throw home. Illinois tied the score in the sixth when Dougherty singled and Vogel doubled. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Illinois	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—	3	9	1
Michigan	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—	2	10	3

Batteries — Jackson and Dougherty; Dixon and Vick.

KANSAS STATE AND KANSAS NINE DIVIDE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MANHATTAN, Kansas—The University of Kansas baseball nine, Missouri Valley Conference champions, won the last game of the season here Saturday, defeating the Kansas State Agricultural College, 10 to 6. The game was marked by heavy hitting on the part of both teams, the Aggies getting nine hits and the Crimson and Blue 16 in the nine innings. George Farrell '21 and E. A. Urhlaub '21 of the Crimson and Blue each knocked a home run, and L. O. Sinderson '23, Aggies, also made a home run. M. L. Otta '21, Aggie pitching star, started the game, but when he allowed the University of Kansas team to make five runs in the second he was removed from the game and George Hewey '21 sent in to take his place, but the Crimson and Blue hit his delivery almost as freely as they had Otta's. The Aggies played a rally in the fifth inning, and batted in three runs, but they never evened the score with the Crimson and Blue at any period of the game. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Kansas	0	5	0	0	2	0	2	1	0—	10	16	3
Kansas State	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	0—	6	9	3

Batteries—Custer and Gray; Otta, Hewey and Guilfoyle.

The Kansas State Agricultural College baseball nine defeated Kansas University's team here Friday by 5 to 3. The five errors made by the Crimson and Blue players, and the 10 bases on balls issued to the Aggie players by E. A. Uhrlaub '21, Kansas pitcher, helped materially in the scoring of the Aggies. If they had more scoring ability with men on bases, the Aggies could easily have tripled the score. Three Aggie runners were left on bases in each of three innings when the side was retired. In all, 12 Aggies base runners were left on the bases during the eight innings. The Aggie runs came in the second, fifth and eighth innings. Clean hitting accounted for the only score in the second inning, and the Crimson and Blue errors and Uhrlaub's passes for the three in the fourth. The eighth inning run was forced in when Uhrlaub gave bases on balls to four men in succession. The Crimson and Blue played a ninth inning rally, but fell two runs short of reaching the total held by the Aggies. M. L. Otta '21, Aggie pitching star, pitched a masterful game. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Kansas State	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	x—	5	5	5
Kansas University—	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2—	8	3	5

Batteries—Otto and Guilfoyle; Urhlaub and Gray. Umpire—Quigley.

WASHINGTON STATE WINS

Captures Pacific Coast Conference Baseball Championship From Washington Varsity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—The State College of Washington baseball team won the championship of the Pacific Coast Conference by taking the second game of the championship series, 7 to 5, from the University of Washington on Saturday. Coach Allison of the local team said that the varsity's postponed game with the Oregon Agricultural College nine would not be played off.

Up to the eighth inning, both teams played a good ball. In the first half of the eighth, the Washington infield became unsteady with the result that Washington State scored five runs and won the game.

Washington made a vain attempt to even up the score in the ninth, when they scored three runs on two hits and an error. J. B. Friel '23 tightened up and the varsity's rally came to a close.

Ralph Leonard, in pitching Washington to a victory Friday, allowed only five hits and these were scattered. Leonard also made two of the winning scores.

From the third to eighth inning, the score stood 3 to 3. Several men on both teams reached third and second, but the pitchers tightened on each occasion. In the eighth, Washington's first man up sent a swift hit through short. He was sacrificed to second. Leonard was given a base on balls. Roscoe Torrance hit an easy grounder to pitcher, who threw to second for an apparently easy out. The basemen missed the ball, allowing two runs and placing Torrance on third. A hit brought Torrance home for the finishing three scores.

Washington State made its first run in the second when M. L. Moran '22 stole home in a tight race after a pop grounder. In the third, M. W. Rockey '21, singled to left, Roy Sandberg '23 also singled. With two out, three balls and two strikes, Moran tripled to left, bringing in the team's two final runs.

Striking out 13, Leonard set a new Washington strike-out record. He gave two bases on balls. The scores by innings:

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Washington State—	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	0—	7	10	4
Washington ..	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3—	5	7	7

Batteries—Friel and Sandberg; Stetzer, Harper and Land.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Washington ..	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	3	6	0
Washington State—	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—	3	5	4

Batteries—Leonard and Maloney; Skadan and Sandberg.

NEW YORK DEFEATS WASEDA UNIVERSITY

NEW YORK, New York—New York University defeated Waseda University of Japan here Saturday by a score of 6 to 4. Waseda outbatted the winners, but Pitcher Hirshfield of N. Y. U. kept the hits well scattered, except in the fifth inning. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
New York ...	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	x—	6	5	1
Waseda	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1—	4	7	2

Batteries—Hirshfield and Sawyer; Arita, Tanaguchi and Kuji. Umpires—Warner and Walker. Time—1h. 55m.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	26	10	.722
New York	25	13	.658
Brooklyn	20	20	.500
Boston	17	18	.486
Chicago	15	18	.455
St. Louis	14	19	.424
Philadelphia	13	21	.382
Cincinnati	14	25	.359

RESULTS SATURDAY

New York 10, Boston 7 (first game)
Boston 6, New York 5 (second game)
Cincinnati 4, Pittsburgh 3
St. Louis 8, Chicago 7 (first game)
St. Louis 9, Chicago 2 (second game)
Brooklyn 15, Philadelphia 3

RESULTS SUNDAY

Cincinnati 4, Pittsburgh 3
Philadelphia 2, Brooklyn 1
St. Louis 6, Chicago 1

GAMES TODAY

Brooklyn at Boston
Philadelphia at New York
St. Louis at Cincinnati
Chicago at Pittsburgh

NEBRASKA WINS ITS VALLEY MEET

Outstanding Supremacy in Sprints and Hurdles Decides Missouri Valley Conference Honors

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

College—	Points
Nebraska	37
Missouri	29
Kansas	29
Iowa State	28
Grinnell	17
Washington	17
Kansas State	13
Kansas State Normal	5
Oklahoma	1
Hendrix	1
Oklahoma A. & M.	1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—An outstanding supremacy in the sprints and hurdles enabled the University of Nebraska to win the Missouri Valley Conference track and field championships in their fourteenth annual renewal here Saturday. Of the 37 points scored by the team from Lincoln, 27 came in these events.

Strength in the field events netted the University of Missouri Athletes 29 points, which was enough to give them a tie for second place with the University of Kansas. Iowa State College was fourth with one point less, practically all of the Ames victories coming in the distance and middle-distance runs.

R. E. Kremer '21, Washington University, was the only athlete to establish a new conference record, when he tossed the discus 133ft. 4in. This is 2ft. 11in. better than the old mark, set by Kremer last year. R. B. Watson '22, of the Kansas Aggies, tied the mile record of 4m. 22 2-5s.

This meet marked the first time that the javelin throw was placed on the program. Gerald Smith '22, of the Kansas State Manual Training Normal established a good mark for succeeding athletes to strive for when he tossed it 169ft. 2in.

Individual point honors went to three men each of whom scored 10 points. They were L. P. Paulu '22, of Grinnell, who won both sprints; F. E. Wright '22, of Nebraska, who won both hurdles; and E. L. Bradley '21, of Kansas, who placed in four events. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by L. P. Paulu, Grinnell; E. E. Smith, Nebraska, second; N. W. Woestemeyer, Kansas, third; D. N. Deering, Nebraska, fourth. Time—10⅛s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by L. P. Paulu, Grinnell; E. E. Smith, Nebraska, second; N. W. Woestemeyer, Kansas, third; M. C. Clift, Oklahoma, fourth. Time—21⅘s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by P. A. O'Leary, Kansas; B. W. Stromer, Nebraska, second; A. E. Wolters, Iowa State, third; R. S. Hafner, Washington, fourth. Time—50⅗s.

880-Yard Run—B. A. Webb, Iowa State, and H. L. McBirney, Iowa State, tied for first; B. R. Meidenger, Kansas, third; E. D. Maxwell, Missouri, fourth. Time—1m. 56s.

One-Mile Run—Won by R. B. Watson, Kansas State; S. S. Graham, Iowa State, second; J. R. Mitchell, Iowa State, third; L. L. Dickerson, Oklahoma A. and M. fourth. Time—4m. 22⅘s. (ties record).

Two-Mile Run—Won by L. I. Rathbun, Iowa State; R. B. Watson, Kansas State, second; W. E. Frevert, Iowa State, third; H. M. Kretzler, Nebraska, fourth. Time—9m. 45⅗s.

880-Yard Relay—Won by Grinnell College (E. M. Fearing, G. H. Winter, L. O. Clark, L. P. Paulu); University of Kansas, second; University of Nebraska, third; University of Missouri, fourth. Time—1m. 30½s.

One-Mile Relay—Won by Iowa State College (G. G. Pohlman, F. E. Bleakley, G. H. Ayers, A. E. Wolters); University of Nebraska, second; University of Kansas, third; University of Missouri, fourth. Time—3m. 24⅗s.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by F. E. Wright, Nebraska; E. L. Bradley, Kansas, second; G. H. Williams, Missouri, third; H. D. Gish, Nebraska, fourth. Time—15s.

220-Yard Hurdles—Won by F. E. Wright, Nebraska; C. E. Williams, Missouri, second; Ivan Riley, Kansas State, third; D. E. Leffler, Washington, fourth. Time—25s.

Running High Jump—Won by G. H. Williams, Missouri, 6ft.; G. W. Wolf, Washington, second, 5ft. 11in.; D. E. Leffler, Washington, J. R. Thompson, Henderix, and E. L. Bradley, Kansas, tied for third, 5ft. 10in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by E. L. Bradley, Kansas, 23ft.; C. E. Williams, Missouri, second, 21ft. 5½in.; G. Vinsel, Grinnell, third, 21ft. 4in.; H. E. Carson, Nebraska, fourth, 21ft. 1in.

Pole Vault—Won by B. K. Hamilton, Missouri, 11ft. 8in.; A. A. Axline, Kansas, second, 11ft. 6in.; L. D. Frederickson, Iowa State, R. Sinz, Missouri, T. R. Lees, Nebraska, tied for third, 11ft. 2in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by F. G. Dale, Nebraska, 43ft. ½in.; R. E. Kremer, Washington, second, 42ft. 9¼in.; E. A. Sandefur, Kansas, third, 41ft. 11in.; D. C. McClung, Missouri, fourth, 41ft.

Discus Throw—Won by R. E. Kremer, Washington, 138ft. 4in.; R. F. Weller, Nebraska, second, 131ft. 5½in.; D. C. Mc. Clung, Missouri, third, 129ft. 6½in.; E. A. Sandefur, Kansas, fourth, 128ft. 2½in.

Javelin Throw—Won by Gerald Smith, Kansas State M. T. S, 169ft. 7in.; B. K. Hamilton, Missouri, second, 168ft. 2in.; J. S. Knight, Missouri, third, 156ft. 11½in.; E. L. Bradley, Kansas, fourth, 153ft. 7in.

IOWA WINS SECOND CONFERENCE GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

IOWA CITY, Iowa—Iowa won its second Western Conference game of the season at the expense of Northwestern Friday by 4 to 2. The game was the start of the battle for nearly an hour. The Hawkeyes won the game in the third inning when L. M. Becker '23 got a single, Anderson was safe on an error by the Northwestern third baseman, and G. A. Draper '22 was safe as Northwestern put Becker out at third. J. L. Locke '23 hit a long double scoring Anderson and Draper, and came home on C. O. Michaelson's single. Draper scored again in the fourth when he got on base with a single to right field, Locke's sacrifice advanced him to second, he made third on Michaelson's infield out, and when D. J. Harris '21 overthrew home plate on the same play Draper scored.

After scoring in the sixth Northwestern scored another run in the ninth. With two out C. H. Barker '22 batted for Lynch and hit a clean single over second to center field. Ray Curtis '22 drove out a double with two strikes called on him. I. P. Reiger '21 lifted a foul ball to Michaelson to end the game. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Iowa	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0—	4	7	2
Northwestern	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—	2	5	5

Batteries—Becker and Locke; Palmer and Curtis. Umpire—Lister. Time—1h. 50m.

NAVY CREWS ARE TWICE WINNERS

Olympic Championship Eight Takes Stewart's Cup in the American Rowing Regatta

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — United States Naval Academy crews won two of three eight-oared races in the seventeenth annual regatta of the American Rowing Association over the mide and 550-yard course on the Schuylkill River here Saturday. The Navy's Olympic championship crew easily captured first honors for the Stewart's cup by defeating the Union Boat Club eight of Boston, Massachusetts, and the University of Pennsylvania, which finished third.

The Navy plebes also proved their superiority in the freshman race, crossing the line ahead of Pennsylvania. The Annapolis oarsmen, however, were unable to win the third race, the junior varsity eights, which went to Princeton, with the Navy second, Pennsylvania third, Harvard fourth and Yale fifth. Yale won the eight-oared race for 150-pound crews by a half length from Pennsylvania. Princeton finished third and Harvard fourth.

Paul Costello, the Vespers' Olympic oarsman, easily won the first single sculls from W. E. Gilmore of the Bachelors and William Chanler of the Union Boat Club of Boston by six lengths, in 8m. 21s.

First Eight-Oared Shells—Won by United States Naval Academy; second, Union B. C.; third, University of Pennsylvania. Time—7m. 8⅘s.

Junion Varsity Eight-Oared Shells—Won by Princeton; second, United States Naval Academy; third, University of Pennsylvania; fourth, Harvard; fifth, Yale. Time—8m. 57s.

First Double Sculls—Won by Vesper B. C., Philadelphia (P. Costello, bow; J. B. Kelly, stroke); second, Crescent B. C., Philadelphia (K. A. Graff, bow; Edward Graff, stroke). Time—8m. 23⅛s.

Second Single Sculls—Won by Walter Ringling, Undine B. C., Philadelphia; second, Harry McClay Jr., Malta B. C., Philadelphia. Time—9m. 21s.

Naval Cutters—Won by U. S. S. Nevada; second, U. S. S. Arizona; third, U. S. S. Delaware; fourth, U. S. S. Oklahoma; fifth, U. S. S. Columbia. Time—9m. 53.

First Four Sculls—Won by Vesper B. C., Philadelphia; second, New York A. C.; third, Undine B. C., Philadelphia; fourth, Potomac B. C.; fifth, New Rochelle B. C. Time—7m. 36s.

Special Eight-Oared Shells (150-pound crews)—Won by Yale; second, University of Pennsylvania; third, Princeton; fourth, Harvard. Time—7m. 40s.

First Single Sculls—Won by Paul Costello, Vesper B. C., Philadelphia; second, W. E. Gilmore, Bachelors B. C., Philadelphia; third, William Chanler, Union B. C., Boston. Time—8m. 21⅘s.

Freshmen Eight-Oared Shells—Won by Annapolis Naval Academy; second, University of Pennsylvania. Time—7m. 29s.

HARVARD-CORNELL REGATTA IS DIVIDED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Harvard and Cornell crossed sweeps on the Charles River Saturday and the result was a win for each, the Cornell varsity eight-oared crew defeating the Harvard varsity by about three lengths, while the Harvard freshmen won from the Cornell freshmen by about a length. Both races were held over a 1 7-8-mile course. The Harvard varsity eight appeared to be much the stronger of the two varsity crews; but the men did not seem to get all they should out of their strength. Cornell rowed well and had no difficulty in winning in 9m. 49s.

The Harvard freshmen showed the best form of the day and it is interesting to note that they covered the course 6s. faster than did the Cornell varsity. The summary:

Varsity Race—Won by Cornell University (Bow, H. B. Young; No. 2, H. Garnsey Jr.; No. 3, N. Schaenen; No. 4, F. W. Fox; No. 5, W. B. Hough; No. 6, E. A. Calleson; No. 7, H. J. Dollbaum; stroke, E. P. Wheeler; coxswain, R. F. Miller); Harvard University, second (Bow, H. S. Morgan; No. 2, Sherman Damon; No. 3, M. E. Olmstead; No. 4, A. H. Ladd Jr.; No. 5, L. B. McClagg; No. 6, Lawrence Terry; No. 7, R. K. Kane; stroke, G. M. Appleton; coxswain, E. L. Pierson Jr.). Time—9m. 49s.

Freshman Eights—Won by Harvard (Bow, C. H. Hollister; No. 2, R. C. Storey Jr.; No. 3, B. McK. Henry; No. 4, R. S. Hubbard Jr.; No. 5, C. J. Hubbard Jr.; No. 6, Parker Hamilton; No. 7, A. L. Hobson Jr.; stroke, Walter Amory; coxswain, B. H. Burnham); Cornell, second (Bow, C. J. Barr; No. 2, F. M. Smith; No. 3, W. L. Hearn; No. 4, A. H. Exo; No. 5, A. H. Bardewyck; No. 6, H. L. Fates; No. 7, A. K. Strong; stroke, M. W. Filius; coxswain, W. H. Hodge). Time—9m. 43s.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	27	13	.675
New York	23	14	.622
Detroit	23	20	.535
Washington	19	20	.487
Boston	14	17	.453
St. Louis	17	22	.436
Chicago	16	21	.432
Philadelphia	12	24	.333

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 4, Washington 3
New York 5, Philadelphia 1 (first game)
New York 6, Philadelphia 2 (second game)
Detroit 11, Chicago 3
Cleveland 12, St. Louis 6

RESULTS SUNDAY

New York 9, Philadelphia 4
Cleveland 11, St. Louis 9
Washington 6, Boston 0
Detroit 8, Chicago 2

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Philadelphia
New York at Washington
St. Louis at Chicago
Cleveland at Detroit

CALIFORNIA WINS BIG TRACK MEET

Captures the Intercollegiate Team Championship Title for 1921 With a Margin of Half a Point Over Harvard Team

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

College—	Pts.
California	27½
Harvard	27
Dartmouth	20
Pennsylvania	18½
Stanford	15
Cornell	13
Princeton	13
Techpology	10
Pennsylvania State	10
Yale	9½
Lafayette	9
Syracuse	8
Georgetown	5
Rutgers	4
Holy Cross	3
Columbia	1½
Bowdoin	1

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The University of California won the team championship of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America for 1921 when the Bears scored 27½ points in the forty-fifth annual meet in the Harvard Stadium Saturday. Harvard University finished a close second with 27 points while Dartmouth College came third with 20. It was the eighth attempt on the part of California to win the meet and the first time it has succeeded.

While no records were broken the performances were of a very high order and the battle for places and points was extremely interesting from start to finish. The showing of the Harvard athletes was a big surprise and Coach W. J. Bingham is entitled to great praise for the fine work he has accomplished in the short time he has been handling the team.

With only one event to be run off, the 220-yard dash, Harvard was leading with 27 points to 24½ for California. As Harvard did not have a runner in the 220 while California had R. K. Hutchinson '22, the winning of the meet depended on the work of this runner. California had to secure at least third in order to defeat Harvard. This Hutchinson did for his college.

E. J. Thomson '21, captain of the Dartmouth College team, was the only double winner. He took the 120-yard high and 220-yard low hurdles in fine style.

C. G. Krogness '21 of Harvard was a close second to Thomson for individual points, scoring second in the 120-yard hurdles, second in the running broad jump, and a tie for fourth in the running high jump, a total of nine points. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by M. M. Kirksey, Stanford; J. A. LeConey, Lafayette, second; Allan Woodring, Syracuse, third; R. K. Hutchinson, California, fourth; H. B. Lever, Pennsylvania, fifth. Time—10s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Allan Woodring, Syracuse; J. A. LeConey, Lafayette, second; R. K. Hutchinson, California, third; R. O. Davison, Cornell, fourth; R. S. Maxam, Pennsylvania, fifth. Time—21⅖s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by O. O. Hendrixson, California; R. S. Maxam, Pennsylvania, second; W. E. Stevenson, Princeton, third; W. H. Ray, Rutgers, fourth; R. G. Smith, Cornell, fifth. Time—49s.

880-Yard Run—Won by E. W. Eby, Pennsylvania; A. B. Sprott, California, second; Garvin Bawden, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, third; J. B. Demming, Pennsylvania State, fourth; J. F. Cook, Cornell, fifth. Time—1m. 55½s.

One-Mile Run—Won by J. J. Connolly, Georgetown; L. A. Brown, Pennsylvania, second; D. F. O'Connell, Harvard, third; D. B. Strickler, Cornell, fourth; Robert Crawford, Lafayette, fifth. Time—4m. 17½s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by R. E. Brown, Cornell; J. L. Romig, Pennsylvania State, second; C. M. Dorr, California, third; W. K. McMahon, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, fourth; N. P. Brown, Cornell, fifth. Time—9m. 32s.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by E. J. Thomson, Dartmouth; C. G. Krogness, Harvard, second; H. E. Barron, Pennylvania State, third; C. B. Haures, Harvard, fourth; E. F. Smalley, Pennsylvania, fifth. Time—14⅘s.

220-Yard Hurdles—Won by E. J. Thomson, Dartmouth; Lane Falk, Stanford, second; W. B. Wells, Stanford, third; H. Meyers, Rutgers, fourth; E. F. Smalley, Pennsylvania, fifth. Time—24⅗s.

Running High Jump—Tie between R. W. Landon, Yale, and H. P. Muller, California, at 6ft. 3½in.; L. T. Brown, Dartmouth, 6ft. 2½in., third; fourth, tie between Robert Williams Stanford, W. H. Lathrop, Cornell and C. G. Krogness, Harvard, 5ft. 11½in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by E. O. Gourdin, Harvard, 23ft. 10⅜in.; C. G. Krogness, Harvard, 22ft. 6⅝in., second; D. B. Lourie, Princeton, 22ft. 4⅜in., third; H. P. Muller, California, 22ft. 3¼in., fourth; R. S. Grubb, Pennsylvania State, 21ft. 9in., fifth.

Pole Vault—Tie between A. G. Norris, California, R. W. Harwood, Harvard, and G. D. Brown, Yale, at 12ft.; fourth, tie between R. M. Burtt, Columbia, and J. W. Temple, Pennsylvania, at 11ft. 6in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by J. A. Shelburn, Dartmouth, 45ft. 3½in.; C. D. Halsey, Princeton, 45ft. 3⅜in., second; T. G. Dignan, Holy Cross, 44ft. 5¼in., third; J. R. Tolbert, Harvard, 44ft. 3⅛in., fourth; R. E. Jordan, Yale, 43ft. 11in., fifth.

Hammer Throw—Won by C. G. Dandrow, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 157ft. 4½in.; J. F. Brown, Harvard, 149ft. 1in., second; T. H. Speers, Princeton, 141ft. 1in., third; L. H. Weld, Dartmouth, 140ft. 9¾in., fourth; T. D. Tootel, Bowdoin, 140ft. 1½in., fifth.

WISCONSIN HOLDS CHICAGO SCORELESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MADISON, Wisconsin—By scoring 12 runs and holding their opponents scoreless the University of Wisconsin baseball team easily defeated the University of Chicago for the second time this season at Camp Randall Friday. Wisconsin started scoring in the first inning when two three-base hits and a single scored two runs. Excellent fielding marked the playing of both teams, but the ability of the Badgers to hit at opportune times defeated the Maroons.

E. G. Farrington '21, Badger shortstop, played brilliantly in the infield. At bat he made two hits, one for three bases and one for two, and scored three times.

F. M. Williams '22 and P. A. Hoffman '23, were the winning pitchers. The Maroon's single hit came in the eighth inning after Hoffman had displaced Williams in the seventh.

E. W. Palmer '22, was sent in to pitch for Chicago in the fourth inning, replacing R. L. Miller '23, but was unable to stop the hard hitting Badgers. The Maroon erred only once, but the outfield frequently misjudged long fly balls. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Wisconsin ..	2	0	1	2	1	4	0	2	0—	12	12	2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	1	1

Batteries — Williams, Hoffman and Davey, Barry; Miller, Palmer and Yardley. Umpire—H. L. Ray.

OKLAHOMA AND WASHINGTON WIN

Former Takes Singles and Latter Doubles in Missouri Valley Conference Tennis Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Washington University and the University of Oklahoma divided honors in the annual Missouri Valley Conference lawn tennis championships here. The local players took point honors, including the doubles championship, while B. L. Park '21, of the University of Oklahoma, surprised the field by taking the singles title from W. F. Brown '22, captain of the Washington team. The entry to the championships was disappointing as only four of the Conference colleges were represented. The summary follows:

SINGLES—First Round

B. L. Parks, Oklahoma, defeated V. B. Satterfield, Washington, 6—2, 7—5.

W. F. Brown, Washington, defeated A. E. Johnson, Kansas, 6—3, 6—1.

Second Round

K. L. Kammann, Washington, defeated W. E. Alexander, Kansas, 7—5, 6—3.

B. L. Parks, Oklahoma, defeated R. O. Downing, Kansas, 6—4, 6—0.

W. F. Brown, Washington, defeated R. T. Smith, Pittsburg Kansas Normals, 6—3, 6—3.

C. A. Barnes, Washington, defeated K. P. Parks, Oklahoma, 6—4, 8—6.

Semi-Finals

B. L. Parks, Oklahoma, defeated K. L. Kammann, Washington, 6—1, 6—3.

W. D. Brown, Washington, defeated C. A. Barnes, Washington, 6—2, 6—2.

Final

B. L. Parks, Oklahoma, defeated W. F. Brown, Washington, 6—1, 7—5.

DOUBLES—Semi-Final Round

K. L. Kammann and C. A. Barnes, Washington, defeated W. E. Alexander and A. E. Johnson, Kansas, 6—2, 6—3.

W. F. Brown and A. B. Satterfield, Washington, defeated B. L. Parks and K. P. Parks, Oklahoma, 6—4, 7—5.

Final

W. F. Brown and V. B. Satterfield, Washington, defeated K. L. Kammann and C. A. Barnes, Washington, 6—4, 7—5.

HARVARD TAKES THE PRINCETON SERIES

HARVARD-YALE-PRINCETON BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Harvard	2	0	1.000
Yale	0	0	.000
Princeton	0	2	.000

PRINCETON, New Jersey—Harvard won its championship baseball series with Princeton University here Saturday by winning the second straight game from the Tigers by a score of 4 to 2.

The game was a splendid battle, with Princeton taking a one-run lead in the third inning. This was increased to two runs by another score in the eighth and as Harvard had been held runless for eight straight innings, Princeton appeared to be on a safe way to tie up the series. The ninth inning, however, found Harvard putting forth a fine rally of three hits, which, coupled up with an error, gave the Crimson 2 runs and a tie score. In the tenth inning, Harvard scored two more runs on two errors, two fielders' choices and a single, thus winning the game.

E. F. Goode '22 pitched for Harvard and was found for seven hits. He hit a batsman and gave three bases on balls. H. S. Margetts '21 pitched for Princeton and was found for 10 hits, hit one batsman and gave three bases on balls. Each pitcher struck out three batsmen. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10—	R	H	E
Harvard.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2—	4	10	1
Princeton....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	2	7	4

Batteries—Goode and Blair, Murphy; Margetts and Fisher. Umpires—Orth and McGowan. Time—2h. 10m.

MILITARY ACADEMY DEFEATS THE NAVY

WEST POINT, New York — The United States Military Academy defeated the United States Naval Academy in their annual baseball game here Saturday by a score of 8 to 7. It was one of the most exciting games these two teams have ever played.

The Cadets took an early lead by scoring one run in the first inning. The Midshipmen then went ahead by scoring three in the second, and when they added three more in the third it looked as if they had the game well in hand. The Cadets, however, staged a fine rally in the fourth inning which netted them five runs and the lead. The Navy men then tied the score in the sixth, but lost the game in the ninth. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
West Point....	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	1—	8	13	2
Annapolis.....	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	0—	7	9	5

Batteries—McGrath and Bonnett; Flemming, Niemeyer, Gaines and Hogan. Umpires—Johnston and McBride.

BASTIAN WINS SINGLES TITLE

Indiana Star Captures Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Honors—Chicago Takes Doubles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Defeating their opponents in the final match by 3 sets out of 5, H. F. Vories '22, and Perry Segal '22, of the University of Chicago, successfully defended their title as doubles champions of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association in the tennis tournament ending Saturday on the Chicago clay courts. F. E. Bastian '21, of Indiana University, carried off the Conference singles championship, establishing himself as by far the greatest player of the 1921 field by taking all his matches in straight sets.

In their doubles final, Vories and Segal defeated George Preucil and H. C. Yaeger of the University of Illinois by a score of 6—1, 2—6, 6—3, 5—7, 6—0. Only five days previously in a dual meet this pair from the downstate institution defeated the Maroon team decisively, and it was only by a tremendous battle that the tables were turned.

Bastian was forced to extend himself for the first time during the tourney in his final match with L. E. Munz '21, of the University of Michigan, whom he defeated 8—6, 6—3, 6—2. Munz played in his best form of the series and lost a splendid match. The service of the Hoosier star was noticeably weaker than in previous games, but when volleying at the net he was almost invincible. The first set was filled with deuce games, producing some spectacular rallies of volley play. This session was a strenuous test for Munz, as was evidenced by his last two sets, which Bastian took by increasing margins, with only four deuce games. The match by points:

First Set

Bastian	11	7	7	6

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

ACTION OF "BAWRA" IN LONDON MARKET

Sir John Higgins Explains Results and Places Responsibility on Banks and Growers Who Sell Regardless of the Price

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria — Further explanation of some of the difficulties encountered by the British-Australian Wool Realisation Association is given by Sir John Higgins, its chairman. Australian wool growers and the public took the keenest interest in his explanation of Bawra's failure on the London market. He placed responsibility, firstly, on some Australasian banks, and, secondly, on some "woolgrowers who are prepared to sell their wool irrespective of price or the effect that such sales may have on market quotations."

Dealing with the action of the banks, Sir John said that on April 5 of this year an arrangement was made between the British board of the association and the executive of the Colonial Wool Importers Association, London, whereby it was decided that if importers handling 75 per cent of wool imports, based upon 1915 figures, agreed, then all members would strictly adhere to the proposal of the association for the allocation quantity in London and Australia for the monthly auction sales and the fixation of reserves.

The result has been as follows: Importers who signed in favor represented 436,000 bales, and importers who did not sign in favor represented 448,000 bales, of which the Australasian banks handled 258,000 bales. Had the Australasian banks supported the proposal the necessary majority would have been secured. In spite of the necessary majority not having signed, certain firms adhered to the agreed limits at the London sales held on April 6, but several large sellers who had conditionally signed sold without limit, because the requisite majority had not been attained. The sales resulted in a fall of from 10 to 20 per cent below the prices of previous auctions, and at least 20 per cent below the agreed limits, which were approximately February sale rates in Australia.

Attempt to Stop Drop

A further attempt was made on April 8 in London to stop this downward rush of prices. The Realization Association adhered to its limits, but the buyers naturally refused to pay those figures when other firms were ready to let their wool go at 25 per cent less. The association therefore withdrew its wool. The carry-over wools in the middle of April consisted of, approximately: Bawra (as owners), 350,000 bales of Australian wool; Bawra (as agent for the British Government), 850,000 bales of Australian wool, 800,000 bales of New Zealand wool, and 200,000 bales of South African and other wools and sheepskins. The total holdings were therefore 2,700,000 bales.

"Some banks claim," asserted Sir John Higgins, "that they are not the owners of the wool, but agents for clients whose instructions are to sell at any price. That may be so, but when an overwhelming majority of woolgrowers and others have, through pastoralists, graziers, farmers, and cooperative associations, indorsed the principles of allocation of quantities for sale and fixation of reserves, not prices, it is reasonable to suppose that if the banks had communicated with their clients the latter would have fallen into line and not imperiled the Australian wool industry, which includes sheep breeding and woolgrowing, mutton and lamb production, as the primary industries, and with a number of secondary industries, such as fellmongering and scouring, wool tops, combing and woolen manufacture, together representing commercial and financial interests vital to the solvency of the Commonwealth."

"Bearing" the Wool Market

Dealing with the woolgrowers who sacrificed their wool without caring for price or effect on market, Sir John Higgins said that their number was small, yet such sales, assisted by "bear" operations, had caused the market to decline continually until it had reached a level far below the average cost of production. If low prices for one season would solve the problem it would be policy to accept them but it was neither feasible nor practicable for carry-over wool to be absorbed within several years, together with current and future crops.

"On June 30 next, the close of the Australian wool year, there will be of carry-over wool from the Imperial Government contracts and carry-over wools from the present Australian, New Zealand, and Cape clips not less than 4,500,000 bales, with shearing under way for the 1921-22 Australian wool season. The directors of the association realise the seriousness of the wool position," said Sir John, "and its influence throughout the Commonwealth, financially, commercially, and industrially, if thorough, whole-hearted and loyal cooperation and coordination between all wool interests cannot be secured at once.

"There must be no delay, and if carry-over wools are forced upon the markets, both in London and Australia, in competition with current-clip wools then there is every probability of a débâcle occurring. It is threatening, and the responsibility of such a crisis must rest on the shoulders of those who failed to render assistance to Australia's most important primary industry."

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Government of Peru plans conversion into pound sterling of a fund of approximately $12,000,000 on deposit in New York as a part of the currency guarantee fund. Conversion of this money is to yield a profit of about $1,500,000, due to present exchange rates.

A tax of 1 cent a gallon is to be levied on all gasoline sold to consumers in Pennsylvania, effective September 1.

Polish banking is said to have felt a big impetus in the past two years, institutions now numbering 55, with an aggregate capital stock approximating 2,034,000,000 kronen.

The Netherlands Government plans the flotation of a 250,000,000 guilder loan for the Dutch East Indies, with maximum interest of 7 per cent.

The president of the Savings Bank Association of New York states deposits in 142 savings banks of the State during the first quarter of the year totaled $279,461,256, against withdrawals of $238,103,460, making excess deposits $41,357,796. The amount due depositors April 1 was $2,574,560,350.

The merchandise export trade of Great Britain for the first quarter of 1921 decreased in value 31 1-3 per cent from the same quarter of 1920, whereas the decline in the general level of wholesale commodity prices between March, 1920, and March, 1921, was about 40 per cent.

Four thousand bushels of wheat in Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon have been pooled to be sold by the United States Grain Growers, Incorporated, this year.

In the 54 years since Alaska was purchased from Russia for $7,000,000 it has returned to the United States more than 70 times the original price. Mining products alone were valued at $438,160,000.

New security issues in England during the first four months of 1921 amounted to £83,155,339, as compared with £269,309,775 for the corresponding period in 1920, £343,932,007 in 1919, and £85,298,172 in the first four months of the year before the war.

The corporate name of Collin Armstrong, Incorporated, has been changed to Smith, Sturgis & Moore, Incorporated. This change was brought about through the retirement of Collin Armstrong, and the purchase of the remaining stock by Frank G. Smith, William A. Sturgis and Harold A. Moore, who have for the last two years been active in the company's management—Mr. Smith as president, Mr. Sturgis as vice-president, and Colonel Moore as director in Great Britain.

REALTY COMPANY PROFITS INCREASE

NEW YORK, New York—Net income, after all taxes and bond interest, of $2,487,805 is reported by the United States Realty and Improvement Company for the year ending April 30, 1921. This is equal to $15.39 a share on the $16,162,800 stock outstanding, compared with a net income of $879,092, or $5.50 a share in the previous year.

During the year the company purchased and canceled $1,135,000 par value of debenture bonds maturing July 1, 1924, reduced mortgages on real estate $386,000, and still had cash on hand and in banks, amounting to $2,141,613. Net working capital at the end of the year was $2,868,938.

The consolidated balance sheet includes accounts of the United States Realty & Improvement Company, George A. Fuller Company and the Trinity Corporation. Accounts of the Forty-Third Street Realty Company, Hotel Operating Associates, Realty Investment Trust, Materials Delivery Corporation and Copley-Plaza Operating Company, capital stocks of which are wholly owned, have not been consolidated, but are carried in the balance sheet as investments at value as appraised in capital asset adjustment of April 30, 1917, $1,970,241.

In 1917 the United States Realty & Improvement Company wrote off $2,954,000 for subway losses and $9,556,097 depreciation on real estate, creating a deficiency of $9,214,886 in the balance sheet. Prior to this readjustment real estate was carried at cost, and, although the present value is largely in excess of cost of production, these properties have not been marked up, but the apparent deficiency has been reduced by earnings in the last four years to $3,319,761. A readjustment of property values would show a large profit and loss surplus in the balance sheet.

RUBBER LEGISLATION REFUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlement—Following on a request by planters for a measure to control the production of rubber, the Home Government has refused to introduce legislation for compulsory rubber restriction. Mr. Winston Churchill states that such a policy would involve considerable financial liability which the Ministry cannot afford, and also undue government interference with economic conditions.

WOOLGROWERS LEAVE POOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HELENA, Montana — Woolgrowers of Beaverhead County, where the annual clip is approximately 2,000,000 pounds, have withdrawn from the pooling plan of the state association. The Beaverhead flockmasters voted in favor of local storage and sale, throwing all subsequent responsibility upon the purchaser. A warehouse is being constructed at Dillon to handle this year's clip. Negotiable receipts will be issued when the wool is stored and the whole enterprise conducted under the federal warehouse regulations.

RESPONSIBILITY OF BANKER TO WORLD

Financiers Must Measure Up to International Rôle in Trade, Says Director of United States War Finance Corporation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—"International finance must be the intelligent concern of the great body of our domestic bankers; otherwise we cannot play our proper rôle in international trade and finance, for international business demands banking special on a national scale as well as wise and intelligent government policies," declared Eugene Meyer Jr., managing director of the War Finance Corporation, in an address before the Pennsylvania Bankers Association.

"Our domestic bankers," continued Mr. Meyer, "must educate themselves and their communities to a clear understanding of these matters before the people will support sound, progressive policies for the development of our foreign commerce and for the financing that will be necessary to maintain it. They are properly expected to support special agencies, such as Edge Law foreign trade financing corporations, or other institutions that may be formed, under proper auspices, to aid in immediate and future international financing; and they may assist also by becoming purchasers of acceptances of the institutions now carrying directly the burden of foreign commerce. In addition, they must, in their own interest and in the interest of their communities, play an important part in the development of American markets for sound foreign securities."

Mr. Meyer emphasized the fact that we must develop a national policy to meet the new conditions of foreign trade and finance which now confront us; that the policy must be one which the people can understand and support and that it must be broad enough to indicate a general direction for our industry and finance. "It must be honest and generous toward others," said Mr. Meyer, "but it must firmly protect American rights and American purposes. It cannot be narrowly selfish and succeed."

Organizations Needed

"Not only do we need to develop policies," continued Mr. Meyer, "but we need to create organizations to carry them out."

Discussing the extent to which Germany and England have related business to government in the conduct of foreign trade, he said that we should study carefully the organizations that have been created in these countries and decide what they contain of value to us, but that we should not attempt to imitate them because they are suited to countries with geographical and political conditions quite different from those obtaining in this country.

"Though we do not intend to imitate European methods," Mr. Meyer said, "their pre-war financial structure, nevertheless, offers one suggestion which I consider of immediate and permanent value to our reconstruction program. I refer to the establishment in American financial centers of properly safeguarded, broad, public markets for sound internal securities of foreign countries, either governmental or industrial, in foreign currency terms. World financing can operate freely only through world-wide markets for investment securities, and, in my opinion, no more important adjunct to the industrial commercial situation could be provided than through a properly established international security market. No machinery would work, in a large way, more automatically, more smoothly or more effectively. A broad investment market is greater than any banking firm or syndicate of bankers. And let us remember that merely the dollar obligations of the foreign borrowers, no matter what the quantity may be, will not make an American international security market."

"I make bold to say," said Mr. Meyer, "that, if the European financiers, in cooperation with American bankers, had taken steps to foster the marketing of their internal governmental obligations, as well as the obligations of municipalities and of industrial companies, exchange fluctuations would have been very much less violent. I also believe it to be true that the entire level of international exchanges would now be quite different and much more favorable to the European nations if such steps had been taken. Even now, it seems to me, action along this line would be decidedly helpful."

Question of Savings

Mr. Meyer also discussed the question of savings and stated that the rate of our national progress, from the point of view of foreign commerce, is dependent upon the aggregate volume of national savings, because, in the long run, foreign trade must be financed with the funds which the country can save for the purpose over and above the sums required for our internal needs.

"Some of our states already have highly developed institutions for promotion of thrift and of the habit of saving," he continued, "but, taking the country as a whole, we cannot be satisfied with present conditions, for the large part of our population is without adequate saving facilities and without stimulus to thrift."

Mr. Meyer pointed out that the Postal Savings system, hampered as it is by its niggardly interest rate of 2 per cent and the restriction which makes it impossible to allow interest on deposits for less than one year, or for part of a year for practical purposes, fails to accomplish anything of national value, and that the savings division of the Treasury is now paying out monthly a balance of $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 on saving certificates. He expressed the opinion that the stimulation of thrift by the government would prove to be of tremendous value not only in connection with government financing, but also in the general education of the people to habits of thrift, which would be of equal benefit to banking institutions. "The domestic banker," he said, "is a determining factor in the matter of creating the savings funds which must be provided if, as a nation, we are to progress nationally and internationally in the future as we have in the past."

INDUSTRIALS LOSE WHILE RAILS GAIN

Mixed Changes in Quotations on New York Stock Market Are Reported for the Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—The stock market, that is so susceptible to immediate events, has, for the past week, shown signs of yielding further to the temporarily adverse developments, especially in the industrials. The recessions have, on the whole, been slight since the ammunition of the bears has been dampened by the realization of the underlying strength of the fundamentally constructive factors that are steadily at work. The rails generally made a gain for the week, which shows that the condition of the transportation lines is mending. Once the railroads are established at an approximate normal and are convinced that the steel and equipment prices are at their lowest point, there is predicted some extensive buying that means a stimulation to business generally which, started again, promises considerable activity to meet the normal demands and to catch up with the losses incurred by the period of depression and slackness.

Meanwhile the process of readjustment goes on and fluctuations of stock quotations are bound to follow the passing changes that are making for a restoration of more normal conditions forecast by the steadily improving index of the Federal Reserve Bank statement, which stood last week at 57.6 against 56.8 the previous week.

Following are the sales of some prominent stocks for the week ending May 27, 1921, with the highest, lowest and last quotations:

Sales:		High	Low	Last
7,200	Allied Chem ..	44¾	42¾	43
9,700	Allis Chalm ..	36	31½	32⅝
3,500	Am Agri Chem	50⅜	48¾	50
5,600	Am Bosch	46⅝	44½	45¼
16,500	Am Can	31¼	28½	30¼
5,800	Am Car & Fy..	124⅞	121⅝	122½
5,100	Am H & L prd	55⅝	52⅛	53
17,800	Am Int Corp ..	47½	44	44½
11,600	Am Loco	87	83	84½
12,400	Am Smelt	43¾	42½	42¾
12,700	Am Sugar	90¾	87½	88
15,900	Am T & T	105	104¾	104⅝
30,700	Am Woolen ...	76⅝	73	73½
7,100	Anaconda	42¼	40½	40¾
30,300	Atl Gulf	39¾	36½	38¼
145,500	Baldwin	86	77½	82
32,700	Balt & Ohio ..	41¾	38⅝	40⅜
47,300	Beth Stl B	60½	55⅝	57⅝
57,100	Cent Lea	40¼	35⅛	36½
10,600	Cent Lea pfd ..	79½	71	72¾
33,500	Chandler	65⅞	62	62¼
13,900	C M & S T P pfd	43½	40¼	43
84,000	Crucible	73⅜	67¼	69½
9,800	Cub Am Sugar.	23⅛	20½	20⅞
7,800	Cuba Cane pfd.	59	53½	55¼
15,400	End-Johnson ..	63⅞	61½	62⅞
19,000	Famous Players	73½	69¼	70
130,700	Gen Asphalt ...	70½	65⅝	67½
10,300	Gen Elec	137¼	131⅝	134
155,200	Gen Motors ...	12⅝	10⅞	11
15,800	Gt Nor pfd ...	68½	65½	67¼
28,700	Int Paper	71¼	66	69
11,300	Int Harv	91	86¾	88½
18,900	Kelly-Spring ..	45½	40¾	41
15,200	Lack Steel	49⅝	46¼	47⅜
135,600	Mex Pet	152	147	149¾
2,600	M Marine pfd..	55½	53¼	54
31,200	Mid St Oil	13⅝	12⅞	13⅜
3,200	Mont Ward ...	21	19⅝	19⅞
6,700	N Y Central ..	69½	67½	69
8,900	N Y, N H & H	19⅞	18¼	19⅝
23,000	North Pac	72	69	71½
1,200	Nova Scot Steel	34	29½	29½
47,000	Pan Pet	67½	63¾	65¾
84,100	Pierce-Arrow ..	28¾	22	22¾
11,400	Punta Alegre ..	38¼	33½	33½
26,300	Reading	72¾	69¾	71
23,600	Rep I & Steel..	59¼	56½	56½
22,600	Royal Dutch ..	63⅞	59¾	60
10,200	Sears Roebuck.	79	76	78⅝
2,400	Shell Trans ...	43⅞	41	41
85,400	Sinclair	26⅝	23½	24½
23,800	Southern Pacific	76⅞	75⅛	76½
11,300	Southern Rwy.	21¼	20¼	20⅝
233,500	Studebaker ...	77⅞	69⅝	70⅞
5,900	Un Fruit	110½	108	110

SILVER MARKET IN INACTIVE CONDITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The silver market, according to Samuel Montagu & Co., has continued to be in an inactive condition. The United States of America has refrained from selling with any freedom, notwithstanding the firmer tendency of sterling exchange with that country.

The stock in Shanghai on April 30 consisted of about 44,900,000 ounces in sycee and 37,500,000 dollars, as compared with about 45,500,000 ounces in sycee, and 37,500,000 dollars on April 23. No holding of silver bars was reported on either of these dates.

The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 3s. 3d. the tael, London quotations being about 35 pence for bar silver per ounce standard.

STRUCTURAL STEEL ORDERS

NEW YORK, New York—There was another increase in orders for structural steel placed in April, according to a report of G. E. Gifford, secretary of the Bridge Builders Structural Society. Contracts placed last month called for 55,800 tons of fabricated material, equivalent to 31 per cent of the entire capacity of the bridge and structural shops of the country. This compares with 52,300 tons, or 29 per cent of capacity and shows an increase of 3500 tons, or 2 per cent.

TRADE SLUMP AND COOPERATIVE PLAN

Losses of the British Community Wholesale Society Explained by President, Who Hopes for Return of Prosperity Soon

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—The trading prosperity of the year 1919, and of the first quarter of 1920, which to some extent seemed to justify the trading community in preparing for a continuance of prosperity for some time to come, was the explanation offered by George Thorpe, president of the Cooperative Wholesale Society, for the losses in the balance sheet presented to the delegates at the society's recent quarter meeting.

As proof that bankers and commercial men in England took this view, Mr. Thorpe cited the following figures. In 1919, he said, the banks advanced in loans £664,000,000. In the same year capital issues amounted to £287,541,404. These in 1920 reached £384,210,813, an increase of £146,699,409. Of this £384,000,000, £53,231,000 was invested abroad, the remaining £330,979,813 being used for industrial undertakings within the United Kingdom. Contrasting these figures, which take no account of the relative value of the sovereign in 1920 and 1913, Mr. Thorpe said that of the £242,139,000 raised in capital issues in 1913, £197,528,000 went to the colonies and foreign countries, and £44,611,000 for home purposes. The company registrations at Somerset House in 1919 numbered 9820, representing capital issues of £384,133,661. In 1920 the number of registrations was 10,065, representing record capital issues of £568,349,332.

Confidence Misplaced

All these figures, went on Mr. Thorpe, bear eloquent testimony to the confidence which the commercial community had in the continuation of prosperous trade. Subsequent events had, however, shown this confidence to be misplaced, resulting in enormous losses consequent on the accumulation of large stocks, reduction in the price of raw materials, and the heavy fall in selling prices. The network of losses was widely spread. Trade began to decline in the early part of April, 1920, a decline which has continued with increasing rapidity ever since, with the result that sales have fallen off and stocks have increased. To adjust cost to price in a rapidly increasing market for goods was quite easy, but there was the greatest difficulty in adjusting price to cost in a rapidly falling market. "This," said the president, "seems to be the very essence and root cause of the troublous times through which we are passing, and until some adjustment is made between costs of production and selling prices our troubles are likely to become more acute as time goes on."

"The future may impose upon us still further and greater losses than are recorded in the balance sheet for the half-year ending December, 1920," continued Mr. Thorpe, "but owing to the wise and common policy pursued by the directors and members of this great society from its inception down to the present time in the way of depreciation and special writings-off in times of prosperity, the society stands today in a strong position to meet the times of adversity through which the whole world is passing, as the following figures clearly show.

Writing Off Depreciation

"In 1919 the total reserves of the society amounted to £2,934,204, and depreciation and special writings-off of land, buildings, and fixtures £4,488,011, a total of reserves, depreciation, and writings-off of £7,422,215. In other words, over 80 per cent of land (other than agricultural land), buildings, and fixtures of the society was wiped off at the close of 1919. Owing, however, to additions to land, buildings and fixtures to the value of £2,263,529 the 80 per cent was reduced to nearly 68 per cent at the end of 1920, but we have got the additions as assets of the society. If the high position and stability of this institution are to be maintained and increased, it will need the intense loyalty of its membership, in particular during the crisis for want of trade through which the world is passing; and if that loyalty is given it will reduce to a minimum comparatively the detrimental effect of the trade crisis to be borne by the membership of the cooperative movement. Let us hope that the crisis will soon pass away, and that trade and commerce will return immediately to a state of prosperity."

Replying to a question, which asked, "Had the government the power to stop the C. W. S. bank from paying out moneys invested in the Wholesale during a time of emergency?"—a question evidently relating to trade union funds—Director Hayhurst, chairman of the finance committee, said that the government, under certain conditions, could do anything they liked, but no government would be so insane as to attempt to interfere with the C. W. S. bank or any other bank paying out to anybody what belonged to them, and, he added, nobody would get any money from the C. W. S. without they had security to deposit for it.

WILD & STEVENS, INC.
PRINTERS' ROLLERS
8 Purchase Street, Boston 9, Mass.

DIVIDENDS

Boston & Albany Railroad $2.50, payable June 30 to stock of May 31.

Packard Motor Car, quarterly of 1¾% on preferred, payable June 15 to stock of May 31.

Heywood-Wakefield, successors to the Heywood Brothers and Wakefield Company, semi-annual of $2 and $1.50 extra on common, payable June 1 to stock of May 23.

Montana Power, quarterly of ¾ of 1% on the common and of 1¾% on preferred, both payable July 1 to stock of June 14.

Auto Car Company of Ardmore, 1½%, payable June 10 to stock of May 24. A dividend of same amount was declared in March.

American Bank Note, quarterly of 1½% on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of June 15.

Thompson Starrett, $4 a share on common of no par value, payable July 1 to stock of June 20. This is the first dividend to be declared on this new class of common stock.

Boott Mills, quarterly of 1¾% on common stock and preferred, payable June 1 to stock of May 21.

Southwest Pennsylvania Pipe Line, quarterly of $2, payable July 1 to stock of June 15.

Lawrence Manufacturing, of $4 per share, payable June 1 to stock of May 20.

Illinois Bell Telephone, $2 quarterly, payable June 30 to stock of June 29.

Northwestern Power, semi-annual preferred of $3, payable July 1 to stock of June 24.

Beacon Oil, 3%, payable May 27 to stock of May 25.

Crex Carpet, semiannual of 1½%, payable June 15 to stock of June 3. Previous semiannual dividend was 3%.

Wisconsin-Minnesota Light-Power, quarterly of 1¾% on preferred, payable June 1 to stock of record May 20.

Eastern Wisconsin Electric, quarterly of 1¾% on preferred, payable June 1 to stock of record May 20.

Haskell Barker Car, quarterly of $1, payable July 1 to stock of June 15.

Texas Pacific Coal Oil, quarterly of 25 cents, payable June 30 to stock of June 6.

Burmah Oil Company, Ltd., has declared a dividend of 3%, free of tax.

NEW YORK CENTRAL FINANCIAL REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—Operating revenues of the New York Central Railroad for April amounted to $25,883,001, an increase of $329,159 over April, 1920, according to the road's April statement reported to the United States Interstate Commerce Commission.

Despite the small increase in revenues the net railway operating income for the month was $4,099,090. This was an increase of $2,914,541 over the net operating income for April, 1920, which was $1,184,549.

The net operating income for the first four months of 1921 is $7,087,063. It may be said that the net income in March, though smaller than the April net, was sufficiently large to offset the deficits of the previous two months.

TELEPHONE EARNINGS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Telephone earnings of 68 companies, as reported to the United States Interstate Commerce Commission, follow:

	1921	1920
Feb op rev.....	$41,551,562	$37,877,776
Net af exp.....	11,081,842	10,502,919
Op inc.....	8,087,860	7,839,645
2 mos op rev.....	84,487,195	76,135,866
Net aft exp.....	21,559,535	20,680,839
Op inc.....	15,585,966	15,345,758

CLEARING HOUSE BANKS REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for last week shows that they hold $11,801,230 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is an increase of $12,226,160 from the previous week.

GERMAN SHIPPING ACTIVITY REPORTED

Hugo Stinnes Launching Another Large Boat and Is Starting a New Passenger and Freight Line From Hamburg to Brazil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMBURG, Germany—Hugo Stinnes is starting a new freight and passenger line between Hamburg and Brazil, and there are already about a dozen regular lines between Hamburg and Brazil and the Argentine.

The Hugo Stinnes line will comprise vessels of 12,000 tons, of which two are completed. The boats will call at Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires.

Of new Russian lines there are the Petrograd-Stockholm and the Petrograd-Hamburg lines, besides Petrograd-Kronstadt-Riga. About a dozen Russian steamers of suitable tonnage will be employed in these trades.

The trouble connected with the launch of Hugo Stinnes' new boat, the Hindenburg, from the Fernsburg yard will be remembered and also the somewhat ignominious outcome of the conflict. In order not to risk a repetition of this scene another large Stinnes boat, the Ludendorff, was launched in the most unostentatious manner from the Vulkan yard at Bremen recently. The men's council at the yard demanded that no one should be invited to witness the launch, not even the men were present, only just enough to manage the launch.

The German-Australian line will shortly reopen its traffic to Australia, and the German Hansa line is about to open a regular line between Antwerp and India with three new boats. The same company has chartered some of the tonnage delivered to England through the medium of a Guernsey company, which purchased the boats in question from the British Government and made the arrangement with the German company.

The German yards continue to show considerable activity. A 3000 tons boat has been launched at the Schickan yard, Elbing, for a Spanish firm; a cargo boat from the German East Africa line from the Blohm & Voss yard, Hamburg; a 2500 tons cargo boat from a Lubeck yard fror the Blumental Company, Hamburg, and several fishing steamers have been delivered from different yards.

BANK DEPOSITS IN DETROIT DECREASE

DETROIT, Michigan—Members of the Detroit Clearing House, as of May 5, held loans $3,500,000 in excess of total deposits. Since January 6 commercial and savings accounts have each fallen $14,000,000. Loans contracted somewhat more than $13,000,000. Borrowed money is practically constant.

Total deposits are off $66,000,000 from January 9, 1920, and loans have increased $40,000,000. At that time deposits were $102,000,000 in excess of loans. The high point in Detroit commercial deposits was in January, 1920. Savings reached the peak in October, 1920, when they exceeded commercial credits. Decline in savings account has been steady since that time. A $3,000,000 gain in commercial business for the week ended May 5 halted that fall for the first time.

CANADIAN PACIFIC BUYS LINERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The two former German liners—Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, 24,581 tons, and the Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, 17,082 tons—have been purchased by the Canadian Pacific, bringing the number of vessels owned by the company in its various services on the Atlantic Pacific and Canadian lakes and rivers up to 82, with a total tonnage of approximately 440,000.

A large percentage of the brass manufactures of this country is produced in the compact manufacturing district of the Naugatuck Valley. This district including the cities of Waterbury and New Britain is served by The Connecticut Light & Power Co.

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MENNONITES BUY PRODUCTIVE LANDS

Mexican Tracts Largely in Cotton Belt, and Titles Are Guaranteed by Government—Florida Men Acquire Land in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The Mexican Government, in combination with 11 owners of large tracts of land in the State of Durango, has sold 176,000 acres of land, largely in the cotton belt, and approximately 150,000 acres of it either planted to cotton or suitable to the production of that staple, to the Mennonites of Canada, according to information from Mexico City received by Arturo M. Elias, Mexican consul-general here. Approximately $57,000,000 is involved in the purchase of the lands from Mexico, of which $2,850,000 (5 per cent) has been paid to the agents of the Mexican Government and the Mexican land-owners, the balance to be paid in five equal yearly payments from the date of the arrival of the Mennonites.

Special Trains to Take 20,000

The first of the immigrants are expected in Mexico about October 1, and all will have arrived from the Swift Current district in Saskatchewan, and from the Mennonite colonies in Manitoba, by January 1, 1922. They will travel in special trains, gathering and embarking at Winnipeg, and running direct down the Mississippi, coming into New Orleans over the Illinois Central Railroad, and going to the Mexican border from New Orleans over the Southern Pacific lines. The Mexican Government estimates that at least 20,000 Mennonites will be settled on these lands in Durango, while about 12,000, who already have begun their migration, are to be settled in Mississippi.

In addition to the lands selected in Durango, 12,300 acres were purchased near the port of Altata, a small harbor in the State of Sinaloa, on the Pacific coast of Mexico. A colony of 75 Mennonite families from the Saskatchewan district has paid for these lands, and will move to them by boat, down the Pacific Coast, embarking at Vancouver, British Columbia. This land was purchased from private owners in Mexico, but the Mexican Government has guaranteed both colonies adequate police protection. The Mennonite leaders made detailed agreements with the agents of the Mexican Government as to training Mexican boys in agricultural work, and Mexican girls in housework, but these agreements are not explained.

Titles Guaranteed by Government

One of the conditions under which the Mennonites purchased these lands was that they should have titles guaranteed by the Mexican Government. For this reason the federal government of Mexico participated in the sales, combining the titles of the several native owners in its own hands, then transferring the lands to the Mennonites, and acting as clearing-house for the payment of the various individual landowners. The tract of land owned by the givernment—that is to say undeveloped government land—was very small, only about 7000 acres of the total 176,000, and this is the only part of all the lands bought in Durango which has not been under cultivation. The Mennonites, it appears, want lands which have been cleared and at least prepared for cultivation, while they prefer those which have been cropped once or twice. In the case of the lands in Sinaloa, on the west coast, the purchase was made from private owners through the Department of Fomento, and the lands are undeveloped, but of the same kind of soil as the very productive farms of the Mayo and Yaqui river valleys. By thus buying through the government, the Mennonites obtained the best titles which can be had today in Mexico. In their dealings for the lands in Mississippi, they also insisted that all titles be cleared and confirmed through the state government.

Florida Men Buy Vacated Lands

Aaron Findley, one of the Mennonite agents who has been in Mexico and who returned, through New Orleans, to Winnipeg, to assist in conducting the emigrants to their new lands in Durango, said to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor:

"The original plan of the Mennonite movement out of Canada embraced some 60,000 persons, but the present situation indicates that not more than 35,000 will make the move. The older Mennonites, known as the 'Old Colonniers,' are anxious to leave Canada, and are willing to go either to Mexico or the southern part of the United States. This part of the congregation has sold its lands, some 100,000 acres in the Swift Current and other sections of Canada, to a company composed of Florida land dealers, for a price reported to range from $4,000,000 to $10,000,0000. I do not know the exact price obtained, but should think the lands, which are all well-developed, producing farms, would be more nearly worth the latter figure. The men who bought these farms did it on a speculation, and will offer them for sale to Canadians, or to American farmers near the border, who have been migrating in numbers to Canada for two or three years past."

RADIO CONTROLLED SHIP AS A TARGET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A radio controlled battleship, without a pilot or crew aboard, yet maneuvering with precision as an enemy ship, will be the unique feature of the bombing tests to be conducted June 28 off the Atlantic coast by the army and navy air forces. The battleship Iowa will be used as a target by the army aviators in these maneuvers, which are to demonstrate whether aviation is superior to the floating forces of the nation in a combat on the high seas. Starting at a point somewhere between 50 and 100 miles at sea off the Virginia Capes, the Iowa, under the control of a distant ship, will steam toward shore while the army planes from inland, starting at the same time, will fly out to locate her. When this is accomplished, the bombing with dummy bombs will begin. The Iowa, without a man aboard her, will maneuver like any other ship, except that her speed will be somewhat reduced.

STABILIZATION OF CURRENCY URGED

Congressional Action Sought by Stable Money League—Speakers See Possibility of Another Wave of Populism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The next year may witness another wave of populism in the middle west, such as this country experienced in the nineties, unless Congress recognizes the necessity of taking steps to bring about a proper stabilization of currency, prominent economists told the Stable Money League, which convened in Washington last week for the purpose of bringing to the attention of Congress the situation in the agricultural sections of the country on account of unsound condition of the currency.

In the opinion of H. A. Wallace, editor and son of the Secretary of Agriculture, the next 18 months or thereabouts may see another rise of populism on the farms unless sound currency is instituted.

"The farmer at the present time, and probably for several years in the future, will furnish a very fertile soil in which new ideas of all kinds may grow," said Mr. Wallace. "Last year the average renter in the United States, after paying his rent, had nothing left as a return for his labor, the return averaging not over 5 cents an hour. I am making this statement advisedly as the result of a rather careful statistical investigation and not merely as the emotional reaction from observation of specific instances. Cash rents for the coming year have been reduced to perhaps 70 per cent of what they were last year; but the prospective prices, judging from the grain futures at Chicago and the cotton futures at New York, are such that with merely average weather, the average tenant of the United States will be fortunate indeed to realize as much as 10 cents an hour for his labor."

Mr. Wallace said that while the wartime prosperity period had carried many farmers through the past year it could not carry them through another year, and as a result the long-suffering farmers were seeking valiantly for economic nostrums.

New York bankers and economists figured prominently in the list of officers chosen at the organizing meeting. Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks, chairman of the directors of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, was elected president; George Foster Peabody, director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; Carl Snyder, statistician of the same bank; Wesley Clair Mitchell, John B. Clark, Samuel McCune Lindsay, M. C. Rorty, statistician of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and H. A. E. Chandler, economist of hte National Bank of Commerce, New York, are among the vice-presidents, or are on the executive committee.

AIMS OF NATIONAL AMERICAN COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The National American Council, the honorary presidency and vice-presidency of which have been accepted by President Warren G. Harding and Vice-President Calvin Coolidge, respectively, announces that it is entering at once upon its program. The chief points of the program are: elimination of duplication of effort and waste of time and money; establishment of standards for Americanization work; efforts to secure adequate appropriations for educational work under governmental auspices, national, state and local; surveys of local needs and problems, and rendering assistance where advisable; establishing closer personal contact and better fraternal relations with immigrants; propagation of educational films on Americanism; procuring more adequate cooperation by the press by conducting an "Americanization corner" in local papers, and standardization in the text of, and centralization of the publication of, Americanism literature.

ANCIENT DOCUMENTS SELL AT LOW PRICES

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Letters and documents signed by personages of former centuries brought only $1 to $14 each in an auction sale here, but Benjamin Franklin's essay on hygrometers brought $270. A parchment of Louis XIII of France sold for $1 and another parchment, bearing the signature of Louis XIV brought $3.75. A document by Pope Clement IX, dated 1669, brought 50 cents. A document by Napoleon went for $6, while a letter from James II of England to the Earl of Tyrconnell sold for $14. A collection of papers relating to the mutiny in the Pennsylvania line in the American revolution was purchased for the Historical Society of Pennsylvania for $320.

MUCH LEGISLATION PASSED IN SESSION

Measures Passed by Massachusetts General Court Include Motion Picture Censorship and Fraudulent Security Bill

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—After disposing of a record mass of legislation the Massachusetts General Court was prorogued early Saturday morning, closing its 1921 session, a sitting which was marked by several outstanding controversial pieces of legislation and by two investigations by special committees. One of the most noticeable and effective factors in the work of the legislature was the presence at the State House, in the legislative galleries and at hearings, of representatives of women's organizations, the majority of which had legislative chairmen to watch and aid the course of constructive measures which they had proposed or indorsed.

The two leading bills of constructive purpose were the motion picture censorship and state prohibition enforcement code measures. The former bill was productive of bitter controversy, particularly in the Senate, but went to Gov. Channing H. Cox and received his signature after public executive hearing of both sides. The enforcement measure, however, after passing the House of Representatives, was referred to the Attorney-General for ruling on its constitutionality. The decision was that the bill was unconstitutional in part but could be easily amended. Last minute amendment was not held advisable and a resolution was proposed and adopted referring the bill to the next session and obtaining, meanwhile a decision by the Supreme Court as to constitutionality.

Blue Sky Bill

A measure known as "the blue sky bill," providing registration of securities and dealers in securities with the Department of Public Utilities as a means to preventing fraud, was passed with slight amendment in the closing hours. Other bills, actively supported by women's organizations and successfully passed, were: a measure establishing physical training in the public schools, a school nurses bill, a measure to make appointment of a woman as assistant Commissioner of Labor obligatory, and an amendment extending the provisions of the 48-hour law.

Two measures which received the continued opposition of the Labor forces were passed and have been signed by the Governor. One provided that suits might be brought against voluntary associations. Labor protested that this aimed to restrict the financial resources of unions when needed in a strike. Opposition was brought against the bill authorizing the Governor to appoint 50 additional men to the state police force to police the rural districts. Labor asserted that this would establish a state constabulary for use against strikers. The proponents of the bill pointed out that rural districts were scantily policed, and that some protection should be afforded to the farming districts.

Utilities Measure

A measure about which centered considerable debate and which involved the interest of the public was a measure drafted on petition of the Massachusetts Electric Light and Gas Association to allow capitalization of surplus. Opposition developed on the ground that the bill would permit future demand for increased dividends on the capital stock, the increase being met by the consumer. The debate resulted in the defeat of the measure. Other bills which, though they drew large attention, were defeated, were the maternity bill, the bill to raise the compulsory school age from 14 to 16, and a measure to provide equal pay for equal work for school-teachers.

A special committee was appointed to hear evidence on charges that members of the 1918 Legislature profited by their official position to purchase depreciated stock in the city traction company knowing that its value would be increased by a law establishing trustees. The question of alleged bribery or transfer of stock in consideration of the vote also entered in. The House and Senate, toward the close of the session, adopted resolutions of censure.

An issue which was precipitated by Governor Cox in his inaugural address, and which has been aired at numerous hearings before a special legislative committee, is the proposal to consolidate, in the interests of economy and improved care of prisoners, the county penal institutions. In the closing hours of the session the House defeated a resolution to continue this committee through the recess, but the action drew a special message from the Governor, who has stood firmly on this question despite the strength and activity of the "county rings." The message asked and received reconsideration and the resolution won on the second vote. The Senate adopted the measure by a large majority.

SCHOOL VACCINATION REGULATION UPHELD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Massachusetts supreme judicial court has dismissed the petition brought by Percy B. Spofford of Haverhill for a writ of mandamus to compel the members of the Haverhill school committee to allow his three children to attend the public schools without complying with the regulation of the school committee which provides that pupils who have been given a certificate by a physician, releasing them from obligation of being vaccinated on the ground of unfitness, must renew the certificate every two months.

The petitioner contended that when a child presented a certificate exempting him from vaccination it should cover the entire public school period. The court held that the certificate is limited to the period when the child's physical condition is such that, in the opinion of the certifying physician, he is an unfit subject for vaccination. Another case, affecting the validity of the law compelling vaccination, is still before the court.

STATES DISPUTE OVER BOUNDARY

Vermont and New Hampshire in Supreme Court Upon Issue Arising Over the Dividing Line Between the Two States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, New Hampshire—Pleas will be entered Tuesday in the United States Supreme Court in the case of the State of Vermont against the State of New Hampshire over the dispute as to the boundary line between the two states. This case was originally entered in October, 1915, but its prosecution was abandoned during the war, and has lately been revived by Gov. James Hartness of Vermont.

The suit, which is a case in equity, was originally brought by the Attorney-General of Vermont, and is based on the long-standing controversy as to whether the west bank or the middle of the Connecticut River is the boundary line. Depending on the settlement of this suit is the question of jurisdiction over the territory, including the right to tax considerable property situated between the middle and the west bank. Present jurisdiction is held and taxes levied by New Hampshire, and the State's claim in the present suit is that the west bank of the river, as it ran in the period from 1764 to 1791 at high water mark, from the point where the river enters the State from Massachusetts as far north as the 45th degree of the northern latitude is the true boundary line between New Hampshire and Vermont.

This claim is based upon an order of the King and council on July 20, 1764, and sundry acts and resolutions of the Congress of Vermont and New York prior to the admission of Vermont into the Union, by all of which the west bank of the river is claimed to have been fully and finally determined to be the boundary line.

It is further claimed by New Hampshire that the act which admitted Vermont into the Union intended to establish the easterly boundary of that State as the west bank of the river.

The Vermont Legislature on November 22, 1912, passed a joint resolution in favor of a prosecution of Vermont's claim that the west bank is not the real boundary.

Vermont was admitted into the Union February 18, 1791, by act of Congress, and it is claimed by the New Hampshire defendants in the present suit that if Vermont really ever had any claim the same had been lost by New Hampshire's exercise of jurisdiction during the entire period since 1782 and the acquiescence of Vermont in that jurisdiction. It is claimed that Vermont never questioned New Hampshire's claim of jurisdiction to the west bank until the act of the Vermont Legislature of 1912.

Commissioners have been appointed by both states and they fail to agree upon the boundary line because the New Hampshire commissioners refused to consent to a proposal of the Vermont commissioners which the former considered an encroachment upon the ancient jurisdiction of New Hampshire.

The orders, acts, resolutions, transactions, and other events relative to this controversy include a considerable part of the history of the states of New Hampshire, New York, and Vermont, and of their dealings with the British Government and the Continental Congress from 1764 to 1791, and to some extent the history of Vermont and New Hampshire from 1791 to the present time.

COMMITTEE SENT OUT DORSEY PAMPHLET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Georgia — The State Committee on Race Relations has given out an announcement, through its secretary, Marion M. Jackson, that it assumes full responsibility for the publication of Gov. Hugh M. Dorsey's pamphlet on "The Negro in Georgia." Governor Dorsey submitted the pamphlet to the committee with the request for its members to read it and make such use of it as they saw fit. "The committee decided to make it public," said Mr. Jackson. "A copy of the pamphlet was furnished to every newspaper editor in Georgia, every superior court judge, every sheriff and every member of the legislature."

INCREASE SHOWN IN GASOLINE STOCKS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Gasoline stocks on April 30 were the largest in the history of the country, the Bureau of Mines announces. There were 755,000,000 gallons in stock, a net increase of 42,000,000 in a month.

The largest increase was in the Texas and Louisiana division, amounting to 18,000,000 gallons. The only decrease was in the Pennsylvania division, where there were 4,200,000 gallons less on hand.

OPIUM PROGRAM OF LEAGUE DISCUSSED

Cessation of Monopolies and of Reliance on Poppy for Revenue Necessary to Solve Problem, Says American Adviser

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The program of that committee of the League of Nations intrusted with the formulation of ways and means of solving the opium problem is good as far as it goes but it does not go far enough, according to Mrs. Hamilton Wright, the one American asked to serve as an adviser to that committee. Mrs. Wright, who is carrying on the work which her husband began — Dr. Wright was largely responsible for the action of the Hague conference in 1912 which accomplished a great deal toward the decrease of the traffic in opium—arrived here on Friday on the steamship Adriatic.

"The League of Nations has a wonderful opportunity to do a great, idealistic, humanitarian work; it has a chance to show what it can do, how much it has of initiative, courage and fearlessness in a righteous cause," said she to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on Saturday. "But if the League takes the responsibility of regulation of the opium traffic it must be ready and willing to fight it to the bitter end, regardless of seeming material loss. It is a purely humanitarian question and has nothing to do with politics.

Program Practical

"The program, so far as it goes, is practical, but it must go farther. The world must have some guarantee from the League that it has authority and desire to carry this thing through to the end. First of all, if the opium problem is ever to be solved the cultivation of the poppy must be restricted, irrespective of the question of revenue of any country. It is going on an entirely false basis of taxation that revenues of a community can be based upon its physical and moral degradation. Such a theory is as obsolete as slavery. Nobody wants to break up the financial foundations of the East, but it is essential that those countries find some other arrangement for raising revenue, some substitute for the opium traffic. If the cultivation of the poppy is suppressed the price will ascend automatically.

"The second thing that is necessary in solving the problem is that opium monopolies must go. All the legislation in the world might be passed, but we are powerless to deal with the opium trade while such places as Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements, northern Borneo, Macao and various eastern countries are free to import all the opium they desire. Such places as these are like the bad apple which spoils all the rest in the barrel, they injure the whole East.

Opinion in England

"If the present convention, entered into at the Hague conference in 1912, is too rigid, if it cannot meet the needs of this question, then the League must be willing to allow it to be so amended that it will fill the need. If not, then I think it should be put back into the original hands and another Hague conference called. And I am sure that if the League of Nations wishes the aid of the United States in this matter, it must take a high and determined stand.

"In England public opinion is very strong in its desire to help remedy the evil, but is checked by the self-interest of the Indian Government. The Indian Government, however, is willing to abide by the strict letter of the 1912 convention, that is, it will refuse to export the drug to communities having laws prohibiting its importation, which is one of the fundamental laws of convention, but it will not permit interference in the case of those countries of the East which have no such prohibitory legislation. Thus opium is with ease illicitly carried about. Macao, for example, where opium may freely enter, is upon Chinese soil. It is not difficult to see its evil effect.

Position of China

"China had almost entirely stamped out her poppy cultivation and opium traffic and I believe she will do it again, when she succeeds in establishing a strong central government which will enforce her laws. Every effort is being made to rescue China and it would not be surprising if she were to do again what she did not long ago, when she publicly burned some $15,000,000 worth of opium. In her case it is necessary always to deal with the fundamental character of China and her great potentialities, for she is, undoubtedly, the greatest nation in the East.

"Personally I am very much disappointed that the League of Nations committee did not express its desire to carry the fight against the opium traffic to the bitter end and I am inclined to think that until it does give such assurance, the United States will not be interested in cooperating with it. The committee is, however, sending out questionnaires to all countries to find out which ones are putting the 1912 convention into effect, what sort of legislation regulates their import, export and manufacture of the drug, and other relevant facts. India, Turkey, Persia, and now China are all opium-producing countries, but Persia is a party to the convention and Turkey is also under the Treaty of Sèvres. But these countries are all, except India, weakened and demoralized and in no condition to stand up before the world.

"It is the opportunity and privilege of this generation and particularly of the League of Nations to bring about one of the greatest moral reforms that has ever taken place."

SHIPPING BOARD LAWYER CLEARED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—On application of the receivers of a number of steamship companies operating Shipping Board vessels, United States Judge Julius M. Mayer declared that there was no evidence of collusion or any "improper acts performed on their part" between W. Davis Conrad, assistant admiralty counsel of the Shipping Board, and Delancey Nicoll Jr. and A. C. Carson, counsel for the receivers, in connection with the receiverships.

Charges had been made recently by E. H. Henderson, junior admiralty counsel, that Mr. Conrad had caused the steamship companies to be thrown into receivers' hands for the purpose of giving business to Mr. Carson, his brother-in-law, and Mr. Nicoll, the latter's partner. An inquiry has since been filed by the Shipping Board and the result has been reported to the chairman.

Judge Mayer also ordered the return of 30 or more vessels now in the hands of the receivers to the Shipping Board, except where the vessels were now in profitable operation, without prejudice to the right of the government to renew its motion at any time in regard to these vessels. The order will go into effect on Thursday. Only vessels tied up will be returned at the present time.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

THE TREND OF MODERN ART

II—'Isms Rampant

Our last article, after tracing the reactionary influences of imitative realism in art, and the aesthetic needs of the twentieth century, referred to the sympathetic attitude of the public toward modern art innovations, and concluded with the question, "How did post-impressionism avail itself of this rare opportunity?"

In considering the general effect of this movement—which includes all modern 'isms, as cubism, vorticism, futurism, etc.—on art and artists, perhaps my own experience illustrates what I believe to have been the experience of some others.

My attention was first drawn to post-impressionism at a time when I had begun to feel a decided discontent with my own work—based then upon impressionism—and a still greater dissatisfaction with the generally accepted ideal of academic art. Realizing its poverty of color and decorative charm, I felt strongly convinced that a fuller understanding must soon appear, which would reveal art as more free and beautiful than we had so far known. It was at this time that I came upon an account of the first post-impressionist exhibition, then being held in Paris and shown later at the Grafton galleries in London.

In this article, which appeared in a London daily, the critic, writing from Paris in a very white heat of enthusiasm, described the unsurpassed wonders of this exhibition; its gorgeous coloring, its brilliancy of execution, its daring originality of design. In fact, all that one felt lacking in the old order was claimed to be realized in this new movement. It was a cleverly written critique and it fired my imagination, its effect in my case being intensified by the fact that it fell upon well-prepared soil and seemed to voice all my yearning toward a more satisfying conception of art. Reading it, I visualized pictures, perfect in their natural expression of thought, liberated from the shackles of convention.

This was how the propaganda of post-impressionism affected me and how it affected certain other artists. Long before any of its pictures had actually appeared, the revolutionary ideals of its literature had captured the studios and fanned the students into a blaze of enthusiasm. Every daring effort in color or composition was attributed to its influence and was often directly inspired by it. Certain it is, that, had it remained as it was then—a stimulating influence of written manifestos and protests against reactionary conservatism in art—it would have exerted a far greater benefit. As it was, the disillusionment for many dated from the day it appeared in paint at the Grafton galleries. Like some others, I went prepared to be pleased and expecting to find clear, intelligent thought expressed in capable technique, good design and pure and joyous color. My disappointment was complete. I hardly remember an occasion when it was more so.

In the first place, as regards the great essential of color, either from the point of view of harmony of tone, brilliancy of hue, or charm of contrast, the works shown gave scanty evidence. Decidedly not in the much lauded masters Gauguin, Matisse, Picasso, or Cézanne. In the efforts of certain other less known men there were occasional spaces of crude, bright paint, which lost any value as color by discordant contrast. In hardly a case could it be said that the pigments used were bright or gay or what we understand as pure. The tones were those which would naturally be described by the art-loving public as dirty and repellant, and seemed to have been deliberately chosen to destroy any sense of harmony. In fact the color-ugliness, as shown in this first exhibition and in others which have since appeared, seems to be peculiar to the whole movement.

To those artists who had already enjoyed greater knowledge and freedom in the use of color these pictures came as a decided shock. A shock—which was not the impact of ignorant or reactionary thought with an advanced idea—but rather the disgust of a man who finds he has been badly hoaxed. It was obvious that this school in its anxiety to protest against conventional prettiness had rushed to an extreme of color crudity and nastiness worse than the insipidity of the older order it condemned.

Again as regards technique, most of the works—especially those by the great masters—presented a clumsiness of execution difficult to account for, being either childishly feeble or aggressively coarse—the desire to escape from the slavery of smug academic finish having produced careless habits, in the use of brush and pigment. Here, as in the matter of color, the remedy put forward so confidently as an advance on orthodoxy, upon examination seems to be a case of exchanging the yoke of autocratic government for the chaos of anarchy.

On the other hand, in composition and design post-impressionism has helped to break down the cramping confines of conventions of decorative art, and although in doing this its methods may often have been brutal and the effect explosive, it has certainly cleared the ground for healthier movements which will surely follow. Perhaps the artistic profession has more wasted energy to deplore than any other, and no sections perhaps more than the post-impressionistic. In its prolific output of pictures there are few that commend themselves as decorations for the home, expressing, as they often do, the wild distortions of the human mind.

For this reason it is comforting to find one direction, at least, in which it has been of some practical and constructive service, namely: in its influence upon pattern designing for fabrics, wall papers and the decoration of pottery and such applied arts. Here, where imitative realism and cheap prettiness are rampant, its primitive treatment has introduced a much-needed simplicity and more fearless composition. The restraining effect of having to conform to the limitations of the manufacturing process or craft, has improved both color and technique. And, what is more important, eliminated much of the objectionable subject matter so common to exhibition pictures.

It is upon this question of subject, or idea, that the most serious indictment against post-impressionism can be brought. When we consider that a painting, like speech or writing, is a medium for the expression of thought, it becomes as necessary to examine the motive or idea of a picture as of a book. Yet the picture, under the excuse of "art for art's sake," or the plea that good art glorifies any subject, often escapes the censorship bestowed upon printed matter. The result being that pictures reflecting unhealthy and perverted thought gain access to our homes and galleries on the excuse of being "clever" or "virile" and in this way exert a demoralizing influence. After all, it comes down to this, that "what a man thinketh in his heart so is he" and so also is his art; he inevitably expresses himself in his pictures, whether a complicated problem subject or the simplest "still life," his quality of thought will appear. And it is from this point of view—as the expression of thought—that a picture should be judged.

It is to be wondered at then, considering the condition of Europe during the last 10 years—a veritable whirlpool of conflicting passions—that its expression in art should have been the nauseating extravagances which have seethed to the surface.

Thus we find in this movement, from its first exhibition down to its recent shows of Matisse and Picasso, a general tone of decadence and abnormality which has not been lessened but increased with each new effort. Bearing in mind its mistaken endeavors to escape from realism by the distortion or depletion of material objects or by their confusion one with another—like an unsolved jigsaw puzzle—is it to be wondered at that it has sunk deeper into the morass of materiality?

In considering the whole question nothing seems more amazing than the way in which the art critics have practically created this movement. It has certainly been proved that the pen is mightier than the paint brush, and one wonders why the pictures have been dragged in at all.

But in all this how has poor Mr. John Citizen fared? You may see him at these exhibitions with wrinkled brow poring over a critique or peering at the pictures utterly at loss to discover any relation between the gushing eulogy of the critic and the chaotic confusion on the canvas. What appears to him as ugly he is told is beautiful, what he thinks repulsive, is refined, the brutal and crude, naïve and prankish. If he attempts to assert his honest healthy opinion, he is beaten down by scathing sarcasm. Overwhelmed with a torrent of new technical verbiage, "significant form," "calligraphic swing," synthetic planes, and "third dimensions," all forcing upon him his ignorance and stupidity. The initiated, he is told, see beauty where you, poor outsider, cannot see it. His very sanity is challenged, and that most sacred possession, individual judgment, threatened. The result is that unless he is fortified with a character of unusual insight and independence, a condition of cowed submission and obliquity of vision is induced, in which the distorted appears normal, the unclean, attractive, and the unwholesome, healthy. It is easy to understand the seriousness of such an influence at large, and already there is extensive evidence of it in our art schools, exhibitions, and magazines.

Is this, then, the trend of modern art? And has the "art of tomorrow" nothing better in store for us than this? Surely even today—between these wide extremes of academic deadness and unrestrained revolt—can we not glimpse the straight clean road which leads to an art expressing the beauty of holiness?

H. T.

ARNESBY BROWN, R. A.

Few British landscape painters of today are doing more than Arnesby Brown, R. A., to preserve the sane and sound traditions of Gainsborough, Wilson and Constable, and to glorify them with the greater liberties of color and design toward which all that is best in modern painting is tending.

Beginning his career with the Cornish school of the '90s and sharing their devotion to atmospheric grayness, and tenderness, he has developed steadily and rapidly by means of the orderly expansion of a genius which in his case, at any rate, has been literally "an infinite capacity for taking pains." Today, his mastery of his medium and his incessant study of nature's moods and episodes enable him to paint with a brilliance of color and powerful simplicity of design which surely would have made Constable throw his hat in the air for joy.

It is interesting therefore, to compare a number of his more recent pictures from the colored reproductions issued by The Studio. A tremendous sincerity is obvious in every one of them. They are well-nigh perfect essays in color and form; they move you like great poetry and you feel the better for looking at them, which must forever be the test of all art.

It is no less interesting to study Mr. Baldry's foreword which is a really masterly appreciation of the painter's aims and accomplishment, and will cheer the heart of every one who still believes that harmony and order are art's as well as Heaven's first law.

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"Midsummer Dawn," by George Clausen, R. A., in the Royal Academy

THE ROYAL ACADEMY

I

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—This is the first really enjoyable exhibition of the Royal Academy for many years. Out of 1250 exhibits, 557 are oil paintings, a considerable reduction on the number of previous years, and it is significant that the grand total of exhibits is 671 fewer than that of 1914. This means that the exhibition can be viewed with comfort; the council having at last given an ear to the storm of criticism which has greeted its spring show for many years past by the discriminating critics and public alike.

There is new blood in this present exhibition, more than ever before, and it is welcome. Still is it difficult to understand the mind of the powers that be at Burlington House. That this is an age of waste they seem to understand, by the drastic cut in the number of pictures chosen. But why waste valuable wall space by hanging Gallery VI with indifferent copies by Sir James Thornhill, Hogarth's father-in-law, of Raphael's famous tapestry cartoons at South Kensington? Why hang six Orpens, six Sheppersons, five Munnings, five Olssons, five Murrays, and other large groups of pictures by men whose work is characteristically represented by two or three?

Many able young painters are disappointed in their ambition to hang at the academy so that the fortunate few may in many cases occupy large wall space. The public, too, have not the opportunity of judging the progress made in painting from year to year which the academy could and should give it. Again why when concessions are made to the extremists should such absurdities as Strang's "Venus and Adonis" with its bad drawing, bad color and bad arrangement be accepted? These questions crowd in on the mind and are answered by a lurking fear that there is after all no real awakening yet on the part of the British official art. Next year may dispel that fear, and it is sincerely hoped it will.

The promise of this almost lies in Mr. Eric Kennington's portrait of Lord Pentland. This is in the place of honor in Gallery IV and is a flaunting challenge to official portraiture. Mr. Allinson, another newcomer, is better known in the exhibitions of "modern" tendency and here in more conservative surroundings his eccentricity is less marked than amongst those works of artists who are more blatant in their denial of any compromise whatsoever. The landscape is of a high level of excellence with Sir David Murray, Messrs Farquharson, Leader and Graham on the "right," Messrs Charles Sims, Arnesby Brown and George Clausen "center" and a half dozen others, Messrs Mace, Buttar, Dugdale, Allison and Jowett at the "left." The inclusion of these last shows a wider vision in the council and perhaps is due to the influence of Mr. Charles Sims who is known to have sympathies in this direction. His own works are among the most distinguished on the walls and with those of Cameron and Clausen give the visitor sufficient reason for his visit. But the visitor will find no great work of art at the academy and thank goodness there is no "picture of the year." At last we have got beyond that and the most carping critic must allow that the level of technique is very high.

The two pictures calling for first place in our attention are Mr. Maurice Greiffenhagen's portrait of Sir Rider Haggard and Sir William Orpen's "Chef de l'Hôtel Chatham, Paris," Both of these pictures, fine though they are, suffer from similar faults, giving different effects. In the first over-abundant glazing prevents the observer really appreciating the sound technique and rugged representation so suitable for the character of the sitter, while in the second a like smoothness and blurring over of the direct passages which have made Sir William Orpen's work so valuable, give an effect of making pictures by "recipe." If pressure of work has brought this about in this artist's painting and it persists much further, it will mean for him a descent from the top rung of the ladder down to the other side. Surely a man astute as he must know that pictures like soup merely made to "recipe" become "stock" and dull the palate. And dull palates and palettes are useless to brilliant chefs and painters alike. This is meant quite seriously for the fine qualities which have made Sir William Orpen a treasure in this age of "standardization" will be killed if he sacrifices quality for quantity. The Chantrey Bequest have purchased for the nation "Chef de l'Hôtel Chatham, Paris," also "Drying the Sails," by Bertram Nicholls.

Of the big pictures which will no doubt command much attention, such as Sir Arthur Cope's "Some Sea Officers of the War," Mr. Frank O. Salisbury's "And they buried him among the Kings," Mr. Henry Lamb's "R. A. M. C. Men, With Wounded and Sick at a Dressing Station on the Struma," nothing need be said here except that they represent the least worthy phase of our official art. It is necessary, however, to remark them in our minds, for the many other works which go to make up this academy show, are helped by them to present a bright and wholesome effect and illustrate to us so far as the exhibition is able what is happening to British painting as a whole. The way is now clear for a more detailed consideration of the works which are of real value and it is hoped to do this in a further article. The water colors make the best exhibition in this medium ever seen at Burlington House; the sculpture no better than in former years.

"THE HARVESTERS," A MUSEUM FIND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Metropolitan Museum's section of Flemish painting has a new Bruegel of prime quality. In fact, this splendid summer landscape with its score or more of animated figures (oil, on a wooden panel of about 4 by 5 feet) may be said to be the only really important Bruegel there, as the other three examples representing that worthy name in the Museum's collection are admittedly the work of the younger Bruegels, Jan and Pieter, whereas Pieter the Elder is the actual sixteenth century Flemish master known to universal fame—deservedly so, in view of the authoritative quality and strikingly modern feeling of "The Harvesters," as the newly found picture is entitled. Such an accession would be notable, even in the ordinary course of provenance through purchase. The story of "The Harvesters" and its adventures, culminating in the identification of the "queer picture of funny peasants" as a work of high lineage belonging to a series carried off by Napoleon as loot from Vienna in 1809, but returned a few years later, is a veritable romance of art connoisseurship. It even has some elements of a Conan Doyle detective story, with Curator Bryson Burroughs in the rôle of Sherlock Holmes.

The canvas, very much soiled, with discolored varnish and strips of restoration where the old paint had chipped off, was casually acquired by the Museum as an unsigned work of historical value and intrinsic interest, vaguely ascribed to the "school" of Bruegel the Elder, possibly painted by his son Jan Bruegels, who rose to such excellence as he attained chiefly in copying his father's pictures. But closer examination showed traces of skilled and careful tentative foundation drawing beneath the thinly spread colors, together with numerous changes and corrections made as the artist progressed—sure proof that this was no copy, for a copyist would concern himself only with surface reproduction of the finished picture before him. Finally, the removal of a streak of opaque brown glaze at the bottom of the panel, where a strip of wood had been added to make it fit into an elaborately carved frame, disclosed a signature, B R U E G E L, with the numerals L X V; remains of a partly obliterated date which must have stood for 1565.

This was a good beginning, but mysteries thicker than glaze or varnish still enshrouded the fascinating Bruegel landscape with figures. Its former Belgian owner was P. J. Cels of Brussels, who purchased it from Jacques Doucet in Paris some time before the public sale of the Doucet collection in 1912. Beyond this its pedigree was unknown. But the artist's personal record offered an open trail, so Mr. Burroughs diligently looked up Bruegel.

Pieter Bruegel the Elder must have been the Manet of his time. Matriculated in the Painters Guild of Antwerp, in 1551, he soon abandoned the traditional didactic style for a broad realism that was followed later by Brouwer and Teniers and other genre painters of the Netherlands in the seventeenth century. Daumier and Courbet and Degas of our day were here foreshadowed. To this category of Bruegel's mature work belonged a well-known series of four pictures having for subjects the seasons (or else the months) of the rural year. Three of these—the "Dark Day," "Huntsmen in the Snow," and the "Return of the Herd"—are in the Vienna Gallery, and one, "The Haymakers," in the collection of Prince Lobkowicz in the castle of Roundice, Tzecho-Slovakia.

These four pictures and another of the same series belonged in 1659 to the Archduke Leopold William, who was Governor-General of the Netherlands. The fact that the four panels named were of uniform dimensions, corresponding exactly to those of the Bruegel now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, is only one of several tending to confirm the assumption that the latter is the missing panel of the series. The wheat harvest is supposed to typify the calendar month of August, hence "The Harvesters." The landscape scene of this picture is strikingly similar to that of "The Haymakers" in the Roudnice castle collection, which panel, together with the three in Vienna, is presented in reproduction by the indefatigable Mr. Burroughs, in the current Museum Bulletin. The same Brabant countryside is utilized for backgrounds in all five of the panels; and the identical square-towered and steepled village church glimpsed in the right-hand middle distance of "The Harvesters" may be found (so print students inform us) in certain published engravings after Bruegel's drawings.

SCOTTISH ACADEMY MORE SEVERE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Recent art exhibitions in Scotland have been distinguished by an increasing severity of selection. Formerly artists of established reputation submitted their wares with confidence. Now, not even an academy degree guarantees acceptance. In the latest exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy in Edinburgh the winnowing process has been exceptionally drastic, with the result that the total exhibits number 753 compared with 844 last year, the decrease being chiefly in the oil section, where the pictures are reduced from 421 to 328. The ensemble gains in attractiveness, and inspection of the uncrowded walls becomes an exhilarating pleasure.

The fluent and monotonous art of the cliché has obviously been sternly treated by the selectors of the Royal Scottish Academy. On the other hand, such distinguished members of the academy as Mr. D. Y. Cameron and Mr. James Cadenhead did not contribute. Mr. Cameron's activities are now chiefly directed to the Royal Academy, whose next president he is likely to become. While the older artists are less in evidence at the Royal Scottish Academy nothing very remarkable is shown by the younger men.

Two notable Glasgow artists, Mr. Benno Sholtz and Mr. Archibald McGlashan, gain entrance for the first time. The art of both is still in the making, but they are indubitably men whose development is to be watched. Mr. Sholtz has introduced a new and individual note in sculpture, and Mr. McGlashan, notwithstanding that in the figure he derives from Mr. Augustus John, is already conspicuous as a colorist. The Royal Scottish Academy, as preeminently the guardian of national art, very properly gives prominence to native talent, but it has shed a certain parochialism of outlook, which used to be reflected in its annual shows, and this year the cosmopolitan note is more marked. Doubtless the invited exhibits of graphic art from France, Belgium, and Spain do not attain an exalted level, but they are significant of the tendencies of art in these countries. The foreign display of plastic art is more impressive. The most imposing piece of sculpture is "La Victoire" by Mr. Bourdelle, who in Paris is regarded as the successor of Rodin.

One is inclined to add—at a distance, for "La Victoire," colossal in design, lacks the touch which declares the master. More satisfactory, and probably the outstanding sculpture in the collection is the Adam and Eve of Mr. Barthélomé. It is loftily conceived, rhythmical, and magnificently done.

In graphic art, native painters easily survive the competition of foreigners. Sir James Guthrie's F. C. Gardner, LL.D., searchingly realized, dominates the portraiture, but Sir John Lavery's Viscountess' Massereene, in its resonant scheme of silver and rose, is wonderfully captivating. Sir John, however, attains highest distinction in a brilliant Alpine scene, "The Monk." In that vein he is, indeed, unrivaled, and renders Alpine peaks and dazzlingly sunlit snow and ice in a manner that is equaled by none of his contemporaries.

A JOHN BURROUGHS ART EXHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Artistic Fifth Avenue has seldom, if ever before, enjoyed an individual exhibition exactly comparable to the one now being held at the Ehrich galleries. This is a gathering of portraits of and scenes intimately associated with the poet-naturalist, John Burroughs, author of "Winter Sunshine," "Birds and Poets," and countless other writings that for more than a generation already have helped make the great heart of Nature literally an open book wherever the English language is read. All these pictures, from the academic presentment lent by Yale University to the fragmentary pencil notes of some fleeting characteristic pose or gesture, are by one artist, Orlando Rouland, a portrait painter of national reputation, frequent contributor to Academy and other local exhibitions. Thus we have in a double sense an individual or "one-man" show, yet full of variety and interest. There is a literary tang to it, as attractive as unusual. Burroughs, the man, quite independently of the bookman naturalist, was a lovable and picturesque person, and no one knew him better in such engaging aspect than did Orlando Rouland.

The artist was a neighbor and intimate companion of Burroughs through almost a score of years. He lived beside him near the log cabin, "Slabsides," by the soft-flowing Esopus in the foothills of the Catskill Mountains, and entertained him on return visits at his New York home and studio, or in the Long Island "Fish-house," or "Slabsides-by-the-Sea." More than once the two roamed and "reminisced" together around Washington, the National Capital, where in Civil War days Burroughs and Walt Whitman worked together in the Treasury Department, and where "Wake Robin" was written. During a hundred walks and talks, in woods and fields, in library and studio, the "documents" were gathered for these serial portraits, so to speak, of John Burroughs in his habit as he lived—and talked and wrote. For nearly every one of Rouland's portraits, some of which were brushed in at a single sitting, others sketched surreptitiously without the genial or meditative philosopher knowing of it at the time, carries some special note of reminiscence or comment.

One of the finest of the finished oil studies, quite the peer of the standard Yale portrait, and which ought to find a museum niche as companion to Alexander's Walt Whitman, is the contemplative pose bearing date of 1911. Burroughs specially favored it, and wrote: "It sums me up pretty well. That's how I feel most of the time."

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THE HOME FORUM

Travelling in Norway

The programme I had mapped out was to return by steamer to Hellesyit, and from there to drive to Faleide, and possibly on to Visnes. It was a Sunday morning, and the fjord was enshrouded in a thick mist, above which the sun could be seen shining with undiminished brilliancy. As we steamed cautiously through this white, clinging cloud I thought inevitably of the line in which Tennyson described the arm that rose from out the waters of the lake to catch the sword Excalibur—

"Clothed in white samite, mystic, wonderful!"

Mystic indeed it was, and wonderful. As the sun began to pierce through, the curtain of the mist was gradually lifted as though by an invisible hand; soon we saw the overhanging cliffs and the ganzy waterfalls which seemed to be falling direct from the clouds. As we approached Hellesyit the mist had cleared entirely, and the morning held out the promise of a glorious day.

There was a large number of travellers disembarking at Hellesyit, all bound in different directions, and the quay was crowded with stolkjaerres. Mine host of the Union had promised me, amongst many others, to telephone for a vehicle to meet me, but from all appearances people were taking the first that came, regardless of whether they had engaged it or not. While I was hesitating what to do, a driver came up to me and offered his services. His evident eagerness told me at once that he was not one of those who had been engaged in the orthodox manner, and a doubt entered my mind as to whether I ought to employ him. But doubts seemed out of place on that brilliant morning; there was just a chance that if I failed to close with his offer I should be left stranded high and dry on the quay, and I determined to risk it. In the twinkling of an eye he had transferred my luggage to the floor of his stolkjaerre and we were off almost before any one else had thought of starting.

The road led straight uphill along the bank of the foaming river, and I stopped for a moment on the bridge above to look down on the wonderful panorama stretched out beneath me. Some of my fellow-travellers were making a start by now, and the long procession of stolkjaerres came slowly winding up the hill, for there is only one road out of Hellesyit to begin with, wherever you may be bound eventually.

The ascent grew steeper and I got out and walked. A stream of villagers, some on foot and others in carts, were coming down to service at the little church of Sunelven, which we passed on the way up. Everything spoke of peace; overhead the sky was a deep blue with hardly a speck of cloud to be seen anywhere. This vivid blueness of sky is said by the local weather-prophets to be a sign of approaching rain, but I refused to indulge in any such gloomy thoughts, and my faith was abundantly justified.

The valley grew narrower and narrower, forming a deep ravine down which the river came foaming and splashing, in colour a lovely blue-green, the effect of which was heightened by the vivid whiteness of the foam as it dashed over the rocks. The gorge is gloriously wooded and reminded me strongly of the Bratlansdal. Presently the valley widened and revealed a view of the snow-capped mountains ahead, with the valley of the Nebbedal opening up to the right. At this point my driver, who spoke broken English tolerably well, suddenly suggested that I should alter my destination and drive to Öie. As far as I could gather he proposed driving there and back that day (a distance of thirty miles altogether) and then proceeding to Faleide. . . .

However, I resisted his advances, though I felt a vague regret that I was not going to take the trip he had suggested. For the road to Öie, which leads through the Nebbedal up to Fibelstad Haugen, and then descends through the Norang Valley, is said by those who have traversed it to be one of the most magnificent pieces of scenery in Norway. The Norangsdal is described as a wild and gloomy pass, its snow-covered slopes littered with masses of loose rock, and many travellers bound for Hellesyit and Merok come by steamer from Aalesund to Öie on purpose to make acquaintance with its sinister glories. But one cannot ramble in every direction at once, and the regret soon passed, to become merged in the delight of the more idyllic beauties of the road before me.

A stretch of quiet scenery followed; the mountains receded into the distance as though to give the wide and fertile plain more elbowroom. The colouring everywhere blended in tones of exquisite harmony: the gleam of water through the green, green trees, the smiling plain, the purple mountains in the distance with their snow-white crowns, the deep blue sky above—all made up a picture to set one's soul a-dreaming.—"Rambles in Norway," Harold Simpson.

What i kno about pharmin

Josh Billings (Henry W. Shaw) tells us:

"Mi buzzum friend, Horace Greely, haz rit a book with the abuve name, and altho i haven't had time tew peerose it yet, I don't hesitate tew pronounse it bully.

"Pharmin, (now daz) is pretty much all theory, and tharefore it aint astonishing, that a man kan live in New York, and be a good chancery lawyer, and also kno all about pharmin.

"A pharm, (now daz) ov one hundred akers, will produse more bukwheat, and pumkins, run on theory, than it would sixty years ago, run with hard knoks.

"There is nothing like book larning, and the time will eventually cum, when a man won't hav tew hav only one ov 'Josh Billings' Farmers' Allmanax,' to run a farm, or a kamp meeting with.

"Even now it ain't unkommon, tew see three, or four, hired men, on a farm, with three, or four, spans ov oxen all standing still, while the boss goes into the library, and reads himself up for the days' ploughing.

"If i was running a pharm, (now daze) i suppose i would rather hav thirty-six bushels, ov sum nu breed ov potatoze, raized on theory, than tew hav eighty-four bushels, got in the mean, benighted, and underhanded way ov our late lamented grand parents.

"Pharmin, after all, iz a good deal like the tavern biszness, ennyboddy thinks they kan keep a hotel, (now daze) and they kan, but this is the way that poor hotels cum tew be so plenty, and this iz likewize what makes pharmin such easy, and profitable bizzness.

"Just take the theory out ov pharming, and thare aint nothing left, but hard work, and all fired lite krops.

"When i see so mutch pholks, rushing into theory pharmin, as thare iz, (now daze) and so menny ov them rushing out agin, i think ov that remarkable piece ov skriptur, which remarks, 'menny are called but few are chosen.'

"I onst took a pharm, on shares miself, and run her on sum theorys, and the thing figured up this way, i dun all the work, phurnished all the seed, . . . for mi share ov the profits, and the other phellow paid the taxes on the pharm, for hiz share.

"By mutual konsent, i quit the farm, at the end of the year. . . .

"The fakt ov it iz, that theorys, ov all kinds, work well, except in praktiss; they are too often designed tew do the work ov praktiss."

Never Such a Place for Singing

"This hollow at Long Ditton is the very place of singing birds; never was such a place for singing—the valley is full of music," so Richard Jeffries tells us in "Toilers of the Field." "In the oaks blackbirds whistle. You do not often see them; they are concealed by the thick foliage up on high, for they seek the top branches, which are more leafy; but once now and then they quietly flutter across to another perch. The blackbird's whistle is very human, like a human being playing the flute; an uncertain player, now drawing forth a bar of a beautiful melody and then losing it again. He does not know what quiver or what turn his note will take before it ends; the note leads him and completes itself. It is a song which strives to express the singer's keen delight, the singer's exquisite appreciation of the loveliness of the days; the golden glory of the meadow, the light, the luxurious shadows, the indolent clouds reclining on their azure couch. Such thought can only be expressed in fragments, like a sculptor's chips thrown off as the inspiration seizes him, not mechanically sawn to a set line. Now and again the blackbird feels the beauty of the time, the large white daisy stars, the grass with yellow-dusted tips, the air which comes so softly unperceived by any precedent rustle of the hedge, the water which runs slower, held awhile by rootlet, flag, and forget-me-not. He feels the beauty of the time and he must say it. His notes come like wild flowers, not sown in order. The sunshine opens and shuts the stops of his instrument. There is not an oak without a blackbird, and there are others afar off in the hedges. The thrushes sing louder here than anywhere; they really seem to have louder notes; they are all round. Thrushes appear to vary their songs with the period of the year; they sing loudly now, but more plaintively and delicately in the autumn. Warblers and willow wrens sing out of sight among the trees; they are easily hidden by a leaf; ivy-leaves are so smooth, with an enamelled surface, that high up, as the wind moves them, they reflect the sunlight and scintillate. . . . There is a nightingale in a bush by the lane which sings so loud the hawthorn seems to shake with the vigor of his song; too loud, though a nightingale, if you stand at the verge of the boughs, as he would let you without alarm; farther away it becomes sweet and softer. Yellowhammers call from the trees up towards the arable fields. There are but a few of them: it is the place of singing birds.

"The doves in the copse are nearer the house this year; I see them more often in the fields at the end of the garden. As the dove rises the white fringe on the tip of the tail becomes visible, especially when flying up into a tree. One afternoon one flew up into a hornbeam close to the garden, beside it in fact, and perched there full in view, not twenty yards at farthest. At first he sat upright, raising his neck and watching us in the garden; then, in a minute or so, turned and fluttered down to his nest."

Courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston, Massachusetts

"Chelsea," from the etching by Whistler

Old Chelsea

I had strolled, on a summer day, from Apsley House towards the then residence of Charles Reade at Knightsbridge, when I came upon one of those surprises of which London is still so full to me, even after more than a dozen years of fond familiarity with its streets and with all that they mean to the true lover of the Town. For, as I watched the ceaseless traffic of the turbulent turnings from the great thoroughfare down towards Chelsea, there came to my mind a phrase in the pages of its local historian: who, writing but a little earlier than the year 1830, points with pride to a project just then formed for the laying out of the latest of these very streets—at that day it was a new rural road cut through fields and swamps—and by it, he says, "Chelsea will obtain direct connection with London; and thenceforth must be considered an integral part of the Great Metropolis of the British Empire!" It is hard to realize that only fifty years ago Chelsea was a rustic and retired village, far from London: even as was Islington, fifty years ago, when Charles Lamb, pensioned and set free from his desk in the India House, retired to that secluded spot with his sister to live "in a cottage, with a spacious garden," as he wrote; with "the New River, rather elderly by this time, running in front (if a moderate walking pace can be so termed)"; even as was Kensington—"the old court suburb pleasantly situated on the great Western road"—just fifty years ago, when wits and statesmen drove between fields and market gardens to the rival courts of Gore House and of Holland House; and N. P. Willis delighted the feminine readers of the New York Mirror with his gossip about his visits to Lady Blessington and about the celebrities who bowed before her. Today all these villages, along with many even more remote, are one with London. Yet, more than any of them, has Chelsea kept its old village character—albeit preserving but few of its old village features.—"Old Chelsea," Benjamin Ellis Martin.

Great Monuments of Engineering

Engineering is a profession so old that it has never been traced to its beginnings. When we get back to the misty boundary between the earliest accurate historical records and that vague time which we know as "prehistory," we find extraordinary monuments to the genius of engineering which have already been standing for centuries. All the recent progress of archæological discoveries has not brought our knowledge of the pyramids of Egypt, for instance, beyond the speculative stage, yet they are among the engineering marvels of all time. The methods employed in the construction of the Grand Canal of China, a waterway seven hundred miles long, with seventy-five locks, built thirty centuries ago, can only be guessed at. The prehistoric draining of Lake Copais by a tunnel four miles long, of finished workmanship, penetrating sometimes to a depth of one hundred and fifty feet, is shrouded in mystery. The trilithe of Stonehenge, the erection of the Egyptian obelisks, the building of the great monuments recently discovered in Yucatan, Peru, and Mexico, the tunnel under the Euphrates dug probably four thousand years ago, and countless other examples, prove that not only was engineering exceedingly important in prehistoric times, but that it was practised on a scale and with an ingenuity that is perfectly astounding in the light of our modern knowledge of applied science.

The modern engineer, given the job of building a Cheops pyramid, with all the new methods of construction and all the best inventions of modern machinery—drills and dynamite to quarry the rock, railroads and steam navigation to transport it, and cranes to lift it into place—would realize that he was confronted with a problem that would require his most concentrated effort. Imagine his position, however, if you took from him every device based on such simple mechanical movements as that of the wheel and the pulley, all power derived from harnessing the forces of nature, and gave him nothing but the crudest cutting tools, wooden sledges, ropes, the lever and the inclined plane, and the services of one hundred thousand men! He would then be in somewhat the same situation as the engineers of the fourth dynasty in Egypt, who nevertheless performed the feat which has endured from their day to ours through all the growth of our civilization.

. . . The relics of the stone age, the Stonehenge temple, the dolmens, the lake-dwellings of Switzerland, are brilliant examples of the working of primitive constructive instinct. In these early times we see the constant effort of all the human faculties to live up to the vision of the dreamer. The imagination of the stone-age man worked on a large scale. The dream of the man who conceived the idea of the Brooklyn Bridge, the Eiffel Tower, or the Woolworth Building was nothing in magnitude to the conceit of the sun-worshipper who planned one of the early monuments of the stone age, because the available resources for the accomplishment of his ideal were infinitely less. His tools were rudely cut by stone from stone, while the modern engineer works with steam hammers and drills; the stone-age engineer depended on man-power alone, while we have the forces of steam and electricity to do our work.

The stone for the Great Pyramid was quarried a hundred miles up the Nile, and transported by barges down the river, and by man-drawn sledges, to its destination. The stones were probably lifted into place by ropes, aided by earth ramps, rockers, levers of the crowbar sort, rollers, and other primitive devices. The rude boulders were shaped and finished by blows from rude stone mauls. Yet with all these difficulties the will of the builders was strong enough to achieve during the reign of one king a monument four hundred and eighty-one feet high, covering thirteen acres of ground, and containing (if, as is generally believed, the Cheops pyramid is a solid mass) eighty-five million cubic feet of stone. —John Hays Hammond, "The Engineer."

When Susan's Work Was Done

When Susan's work was done, she would sit,
With one fat guttering candle lit,
And window opened wide to win
The sweet night air to enter in.
Then, with a thumb to keep her place,
She would read, with stern and wrinkled face,
Her mild eyes gliding very slow
Across the letters to and fro,
While wagged the guttering candle flame
In the wind that through the window came.
And sometimes in the silence she
Would mumble a sentence audibly,
Or shake her head as if to say,
"You silly souls, to act this way!"

—Walter De La Mare.

Mind, or Substance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GLANCING back through the ages to the works of those men who spent their lives in the search for the universal cause of all things, it becomes apparent that their failure was due to one of three reasons. Either their theories were based entirely on matter as the sum and substance of being, or they tried to reason from two premises, matter and mind, or, seeing the nothingness of matter, they failed to take the next and only step, the acknowledgment that all is Mind. As far back as the year 427, Gorgias, of Leontinum, an ambassador to Athens, came to the conclusion that matter was a nonentity; because as he affirmed, that which really exists must be eternal, and matter is not eternal, therefore it does not exist; also, an eternal being is infinite but an infinite being cannot exist in space or in time without being limited by them, hence it is nowhere and that which is nowhere does not exist. Gorgias thus proves himself to be a nihilist, for he declared that nothing existed. He missed, however, the great point, the whole truth, that Mind and its manifestations are all, that they are substantial and demonstrable.

That which cannot be proven, is of course valueless. The old philosophers had no way of proving their assertions, consequently their theories are of no importance and never can be. Nevertheless, the truth of being has been revealed at different times, to different people, but it was not until Jesus' time that it was established upon a working basis, and if upon a working basis, it must therefore be a science; more than this, it must be Science itself, for its scope and application are infinite. Mrs. Eddy, in her book "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," definitely states on pages 483 and 484: "Christianity will never be based on a divine Principle and so found to be unerring, until its absolute Science is reached. When this is accomplished, neither pride, prejudice, bigotry, nor envy can wash away its foundation, for it is built upon the rock, Christ." Absolute Science, however, cannot be made to fit any human standard, nor brought into line with material beliefs, for it is complete and perfect already. It is for us, rather, to exchange our material beliefs for spiritual understanding and thereby bring ourselves into harmony with the real and eternal.

Thinking people, everywhere, realize that material beliefs and conditions are forever changing. Many things at one time established as facts are now found to be entirely false. Remedies once considered of great value no longer bring the desired result, and such is the case on every hand. But this change and confusion are only the mistaken beliefs of a so-called mind in brain, a mind in matter, they are not the realities of being as found in the one infinite Mind, God. Jesus proved these inharmonies false and powerless and destroyed their seeming reality, instantaneously, which goes to prove, first, that the healing work was done spiritually, otherwise time and manipulation would have played their parts; and secondly, that no so-called material condition can stand against the power of infinite Mind. Jesus honored no material law of any kind because he saw it for what it was,—a misconception. Real progress and happiness demands something stable, it must have reliable Principle upon which to rest. Changing mortal conceptions never can add one particle of help, and the reason is a very simple one if analyzed: material thinking in general originates in the false belief of a mind in matter; but Mind, which is Spirit, cannot possibly mingle with its opposite matter, so when we turn for help to this supposititious mind, we are not turning to anything real and substantial at all; therefore the result can be only added confusion and discouragement. On the other hand in recognizing that there is but one Mind and that one is infinite good, never in nor limited by the body, we gain that peace "which passeth knowledge." On page 469 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says of Mind, "Mind is God. The exterminator of error is the great truth that God, good, is the *only* Mind, and that the supposititious opposite of infinite Mind—called *devil* or evil—is not Mind, is not Truth, but error, without intelligence or reality."

An awakening to the fact of what constitutes Mind is the only solution for the darkness and chaos in which the world finds itself today. After centuries of material planning and organizing, after countless revolutions and wars, the gross materialist looking about him, finds about as much comfort as did Gorgias, and he likewise is tempted to doubt the existence of anything substantial and good. But there is a minority, who, through the study and application of Christian Science, are beginning to see things in their proper light, while we read in Jeremiah, "they shall all know me, from the least of them unto the greatest," and it is indeed true, because that which is logical, that which is based on Principle, must of necessity be manifest.

To the beginner in this wonderful study, Christian Science, the Science of God, Mind, one of the first problems to meet, is that of the true nature of substance. Substance for so long has been considered as something necessarily material, something that must be felt with the hands, whereas, in Christian Science, it is learned that substance never can be material because the material is not enduring and therefore not true; and it is also learned that the manifestation of intelligence alone is substantial, true and eternal. When this is once scientifically understood, it will be seen that in giving up matter as the basis of all things, nothing is being lost but instead substance is found to be what Mrs. Eddy has declared it to be: "Substance is that which is eternal and incapable of discord and decay. Truth, Life, and Love are substance, as the Scriptures use this word in Hebrews: 'The substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.' Spirit, the synonym of Mind, Soul, or God, is the only real substance. The spiritual universe, including individual man, is a compound idea, reflecting the divine substance of Spirit." (Science and Health, p. 468.)

Spring on the Campagna

Bloweth like snow
From the grey thistles
The thistledown:
And the fairy-feathers
O' the dandelion
Are tossed by the breeze
Hither and thither;
Over the grasses,
The seeding grasses
Where the poppies shake
And the campions waver,
And where the clover,
Purple and white,
Fills leagues with the fragrance
Of sunsweet honey;
Hither and thither
The fairy feathers
O' the dandelion,
And white puff-balls
O' the thistledown,
Merrily dancing,
Light on the breeze,
Wheeling and sailing;
And laughing to scorn
The butterflies
And the moths of azure;
Blowing like snow
Or foam of the sea,
Hither and thither
Upward and downward.

. . . . . .

Now the feathers,
O' the dandelion,
Like sunlit swan's-down
Long tost by the wind
O'er the laugh of waters,
Are blown like surf
On a hidden rock—
A broken arch
Of a Roman temple.

. . . . . .

—William Sharp.

On the Greek Stage

On the Greek stage, a drama, or acted story, consisted in reality of three dramas, called together a trilogy, and performed consecutively in the course of one day.—Coleridge.

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, MAY 30, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Shoe-Factory Merger, and Others

PERHAPS nothing illustrates better the conflicting methods animating business organizations in the United States than the recent merger of two great shoe factory systems. One of them has factories, tanneries, and distributing agencies in New England, and has been selling its shoes largely in the coast cities and industrial centers: the other has factories, tanneries, and distributors, chiefly in the central west and the south, and has been selling its shoes largely in that territory. The two companies have not been competing directly with one another. Rather, they have been following nearly parallel lines. Each, however, represents a steady process of combining separate units or contributing activities. Their individual growth has been constantly expanded for the sake of making each stronger in its competition with other shoe manufacturers. Now the two have come together. They provide an almost unique example of combination for the production of shoes. The combination is of vast proportions. And yet its central purpose is to enable the new aggregation to compete more effectively with other producers. Not yet can even this great alliance hope to eliminate competition in its line of manufacture, but the merger illustrates the trend toward constantly greater combination, as a means of withstanding or overcoming competition.

This shoe factory merger seems to be of a rather different sort from some of the mergers that have attracted attention in the United States heretofore. Evidently the same purpose has underlain them all. Still, the combination which became complete in the business of supplying oil had the final result of a practical monopoly and certain control of the distribution and prices of oil, in its commoner forms, all over the country. The combination of meat packers into closely centralized groups, such as could effect tremendous economies in the conduct of the business, similarly resulted in their virtual control of distribution and prices, through their ability to dominate. Great mergers of the kind just mentioned, moreover, bring in their train a host of financial activities, such as would seem to have no proper connection with the business that served as the original basis of organization. Mergers of that sort necessitate the handling of money in tremendous sums. Some method of keeping it active must be found outside the range of the business which produces it. Thus we become aware of oil banks, and packer banks, each of which, while primarily interested in the support of the line of business which brought it into existence, is also concerned with the financing of various other activities.

But this shoe factory merger seems to offer, as yet, no such prospect of monopolistic control. For the present it will still have competition to meet. Whether it will lead to something approaching dominancy of the shoe-making industry, like the oil merger and the packer centralization, is an interesting question. Any combination which, like this one, represents assets of nearly $40,000,000, and brings together forty-two shoe factories, at least half a dozen tanneries, four or more shoe-material factories, and ten or twelve well-established distributing agencies covering practically the whole country, is bound to be a force that must be reckoned with by all other manufacturers of shoes. Certainly the other manufacturers regard this combination with deep interest. There have been other, though minor, combinations in the industry of late. One that attracted some attention was the alliance between a manufacturer and a chain of shoe stores. This, also, was taken as illustrating the trend of the times. The manufacturer felt the need of a better distribution for his product, and apparently found more prospect of advantage in an alliance with an established system of distributors than in undertaking the unfamiliar task of setting up a chain of stores of his own. Yet here, too, combination is no new thing in the world of shoes. Years ago a manufacturer, now well known, set up a great system of retail stores dealing exclusively in his own product, and even went so far as to attempt to provide all styles for a single price. Changing conditions proved the single-price plan impracticable. But more than one manufacturer now distributes through his own chain of stores.

Combinations such as these mentioned in the shoe industry have had beneficial results for the public, as well as for their promoters. In fact, combinations of this nature usually bring some advantage for the consumer, so long as combination stops short of virtual control. So long as competition is not stifled it brings its usual benefit to the consumer, even though whatever remains is operative between a few great business combinations rather than amongst a multitude of tiny factors. Combination is coming in other things than shoes. It seems to be well on its way with respect to automobiles. Certainly a strong central group in this industry is gradually acquiring control of the principal kinds of cars. If it continues its present procedure it will in time be in a position to choose a popular kind of each type for continued manufacture, while relegating other kinds of these types to oblivion. Something like a standardization will be effected, or, perhaps, a planned survival of the fittest. Economy in manufacture and distribution will be the excuse for this procedure, just as it is the plausible motive for this shoe merger. So long as such combinations actually enable the promoters to make more of a product, make it better, and make it at less expense, they seem legitimate enough. The doubt about them comes only when, after having arrived at the dominancy of a particular industry, they "make more, better, for less," and yet refuse to share more than a pittance of all the economies that have been effected with the public.

An Agreement Between Tzecho-Slovakia and Rumania

THE agreement recently concluded between Tzecho-Slovakia and Rumania represents another and a most important step toward the consolidation of what has come to be known as the Little Entente. Up to a short time ago, although actual agreements existed between Tzecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia, Rumania only participated in the entente to the extent of declaring herself to hold common views with those enunciated from Belgrade and Prague. The recent attempt on the part of the former Emperor Charles to regain the crown of Hungary seems to have decided Rumania that nothing short of a formal treaty would be adequate to meet all contingencies where Hungary is concerned.

The fact is that although the greater part of Tzecho-Slovakia and a large part of Jugo-Slavia were under the dominion of Austria, rather than Hungary, in the days before the war, both Prague and Belgrade are well aware that, in the old Dual Monarchy, while the Ball Platz was undeniably in Vienna, its voice was the voice of Budapest. Berchtold, Burian, and Tisza each in turn held sway in Vienna, but their first concern was ever the Kingdom rather than the Empire. Belgrade and Prague, moreover, are not deceived for a moment into believing that the Magyar has experienced a change of heart. The Magyar standpoint and the Magyar program are still very much what they were before the war, when, in spite of the fact that they were in a minority of two to one in old Hungary, the Magyars maintained themselves as absolute rulers, the one great aim of all Magyar statesmen being to safeguard this oligarchy. The Magyar, moreover, accepted to the full the Hapsburg motto, "Divide and Rule," and he improved upon it, as the modern history of Transylvania and Croatia sufficiently shows. Belgrade and Prague, therefore, early saw the wisdom of intrenching themselves against any possibility of aggression, and now Rumania has followed suit. Rumania does not forget that the whole of her new possession of Transylvania was formerly Hungarian territory.

It is, of course, well known that it was largely owing to the firm attitude taken up by Tzecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, and Rumania, acting in complete concert, that Charles' attempted coup failed so ignominiously, and the proof this afforded of their power to maintain the status quo has undoubtedly tended to stabilize the position, as far as the three countries are concerned. The exact terms of the new agreement have not yet been published, but it is known that they are practically identical with those of the agreement signed in August of last year between Tzecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia. The expectation is that the next step will be the signing of a similar agreement between Rumania and Jugo-Slavia. When this is taken the Little Entente will be complete and will assume the form of an actual alliance. There is no denying the fact that, under a properly constituted League of Nations, such special ententes and alliances ought not to be, and doubtless, one day, will not be necessary. But the situation being what it is, and the Magyar being what he is, the new understanding undoubtedly makes for settlement and the maintenance of peace.

The Farmer in the Saddle

NEVER before in the history of the United States has there existed such solidarity of the producing classes, so called, as is made evident today, both in and outside the national capital. The farmer is in the saddle, and it is quite apparent that he intends to remain there indefinitely. His present success, perhaps as unexpected to him as to others, has come after a half century or more of what at times has seemed ineffective endeavor. Without minimizing the efforts and accomplishments of the Grange, it must be said that the coalition which seems to have been brought about almost spontaneously among the farmers of the north and the planters of the south is more forceful, both offensively and defensively, than any organization ever fostered by the Grange or by the Farmers Alliance, which flourished greatly for a season in the middle west. The emergency, as the farmer views it, is no greater now than it has frequently been in the past. It is true that recent price readjustments have hit the farmer more severely than those engaged in other productive enterprises. But it is equally true that the average farmer, if he had to, could better withstand financial reverses now than in previous years. Whatever may be said of the economic effects of the lowering of price standards in the farming industry, it seems that the general condition of those engaged in it is far better today than it was for many years before 1914. But the significant thing is that the farmer, no matter how well prepared he may be to bear the brunt of the readjustment process, does not seem at all inclined to accept the undertaking uncomplainingly or unprotestingly. And, much to the surprise of everybody, including himself, he seems to possess the power and the facility which will enable him to escape what threatened to be an embarrassing and disagreeable situation.

It is a reasonably safe assertion that comparatively few of the farmers themselves realize or appreciate the means of what promises to be their economic deliverance. Many of them do know the processes which have combined to bring this new power within their grasp, because they have labored and striven unceasingly and untiringly to accomplish exactly what seems to have been done. The result is visible, almost tangible. The process has been a long one, because the formula, being an experimental one, has resulted in many failures. It took the farmers of the United States many years to learn that they had, collectively and as a class, no appreciable power or influence in the established political parties. They formed important units in the voting strength of the parties, to be sure, but they were subject to the same partisan influences that swayed other adherents. The appeal to prejudice, the resort and stock in trade of the professional office-seeker, served to divide or balance a potential strength which otherwise might have been effectively employed for the benefit of those who possessed it but did not know how to use it. The politicians, state and national, have long realized how necessary it is, and how easy, to divide the farmer vote. The result has been that until now the farmer, often under the impression that he has served himself and his country well at the polls, has delegated to those whose interest in him ceased on the night of the election the authority to make such laws for him as they might see fit. Third party movements, so called, have, so far as the farmer has been concerned, proved futile, if not abortive. In a few states these organizations have held, for a time, the balance of political power. They have not always used this power wisely or effectively. Farmer legislation, in those states where the opportunity existed for unrestrained action, has not, as a rule, commended itself to the conservative farmers elsewhere. Nationally, except in rare instances, the power of the farmers' vote has not previously been felt.

But what of the present movement? What has served to coalesce and to solidify that which, to all outward appearance, is the unorganized and detached strength of the farmer vote? The intrenched powers in Congress representative of the so-called vested interests have not suddenly been moved by sympathy for the farmer. Let there be no misconception as to this. Neither is there apprehension that the farmer will turn slacker on his job, and refuse to produce wheat, corn, cotton, and meat. It may be asserted that wise and thoughtful congressmen are being moved to act in behalf of the farmer because of this, but such is not the case. The truth is that the farmer, perhaps by processes and a combination of circumstances which he has not fully measured or realized, has suddenly convinced the old-school politicians that he already possesses, or can possess at will, the absolute controlling balance of political power in Congress and in the legislatures of the states, and, in addition, can dictate the results of any future national or state election. It has been proved, apparently to the satisfaction of a wise and calculating majority of the members of both houses of the present Congress, and convincingly to many observers of the trend of political affairs generally, that such an achievement is possible through organized nonpartisanship. The exemplification has been furnished in the State of North Dakota, and elsewhere in the middle western and northwestern sections of the country, by the hard-earned victories won by the Nonpartisan League. One need not, unless he so chooses, indorse or commend all the practices and methods of the nonpartisans in North Dakota, or award certificates of merit to all those who have led in the movement. But it must be said that the results in the State mentioned have pointed the way to greater achievements, and this is the important thing to be considered. The farmers have shown that it is possible for the nonpartisan voters, the independent voters, in other words, to capture the machinery of either of the older political parties and manipulate it at will. In North Dakota, and elsewhere in the west, the movement has been manned by farmers, because the farmers were in the majority. The same opportunity awaits the independent voters in every state. All they need is to realize the latent power which they possess. Members of Congress see the handwriting on the wall. It is as plain as day. Concessions come readily under the pressure of tactical necessity.

The Cult of the Mud Pie

THERE are certain fundamentals of art which can only be neglected at the peril of any one practicing it. One of these is that the aim of all art must be Truth, beauty, purity, those things, in short, which are types of the Spirit as opposed to the flesh. The moment that hackneyed phrase, art for art's sake, is heard, the need of a definition becomes apparent. Men agree chaotically because they will not think scientifically. The human mind hates discipline, and loves to riot in vain imaginings. If, then, by art for art's sake is meant the pursuit of Truth, beauty, purity, et hoc genus omne, art for art's sake becomes the legitimate expression of thought controlled by Principle. But if by it is meant to be implied the effort of the hand, the eye, and the imagination to produce a purely material success, then, no matter how incredible the adroitness of the serpent, the result will remain serpentine. This, in a way, was the gospel of Ruskin, but he could not, by reason of his own philosophic limitations, push it to its inexorable conclusion. In his views on matter, he whetted his sword in the camp of the Philistines, and their Goliaths overcame him.

Where Ruskin's philosophy tripped up its heels was in passages like his analysis of the imagination. Principle does not imagine, it knows. When the artist, therefore, is striving to be governed by Truth, he is, in the degree of this government to which he submits, dealing not with impossibilities summoned by the imagination, but with spiritual inspiration. The Egyptian painter dwelling in the material, and with nothing but animality for a background, summoned, out of the recesses of his imagination, figures of men with the heads of birds and sphinxes with the breasts and faces of women. He appealed to the impossible for his inspiration. The primitive Christian, hiding, from the wrath of Roman materiality and animality, in the catacombs, found his inspiration in Truth, and drew his symbolic picture of the Christ carrying the kid of the flock. As time went on, and the Roman Emperor placed his arm round the neck of the Christian Church, and the cardinals appeared in the streets arrayed in scarlet, and seated in coaches, under fans of waving peacock's feathers, the artist went back to Egypt for inspiration, and carved his grotesques, on the sockets of the gargoyles or the sedilias of the choir stalls. It has been like this ever since, recurring waves of asceticism and debauchery, philistinism and hellenism. And it must remain so until a standard of criticism is reached which is based not on dogma and passion, but on Principle.

Théophile Gautier endeavored to set up some such standard, but ended in the old formula, art for art's sake. The business of the critic he insisted was not with the subject but with the execution. In other words, Principle must be divorced from art altogether, and the test be reduced to one of technical ability. Never mind if the subject be The Purgatory or the Decameron, the question is, Did Dante or Boccaccio best achieve his aim? No matter be it a St. George or a Leda, Did Donatello or Michael Angelo come nearest to his object? Now this is all very good, but it happens to sin against the philosophy of the nursery by putting the cart before the horse; by taking into consideration the effect, and ignoring the cause. It may be admitted that, in a rude age, the representation of coarseness is not incompatible with the possession of virtue, but, if so, this is because the coarseness is the manifestation of a level of culture, and not an expression of sensuality. The same fountain, says James, cannot bring forth sweet and bitter water, and that truism ought to be a fundamental of all criticism. Could the mentality which evolved "Noa-Noa" have produced Turner's Venice? Only if cause has nothing to do with effect.

The whole intention of "Noa-Noa" is to give expression in print and picture to that contradiction in terms which the author describes as the "divinely animal." To proclaim the divinity of the animal, meaning by the animal the instincts of the beast unchecked by the Decalogue, is a resort to the gospel of emancipation from civilization, because civilization has instituted the police court. The ideals of much of modern art do not get expressed quite as definitely as this in the appreciations of the critics, but that is what they come to, measured by their implication. The whole thing is reminiscent of the huge delight of certain gamins, in a cartoon of John Leech's, over the mud pies they are making. The gamins of the press and studio are hugely delighted with their excursions into the waste-places of the "divinely animal," but the public, like the huge policeman, looks on, lazily interested, a trifle amused, and not a little disgusted. Meantime the gamins gleefully spread the mud into cubist pies, vorticist tarts, and futurist puddings, while the critics, full of misgivings, but intimidated by the fear of being considered old fogies, applaud noisily if nervously. They need not worry. The humor of the situation is perfectly manifest to the public, if it be not to them.

The public understands nothing of art, but it at least knows what it likes, and its tastes are at any rate healthy. It had far better buy "valentines" by Marcus Stone, and "Christmas cards" by Farquharson, than the jig saw puzzles of cubism, the photographed contents of the vorticist churn, or the brandished appetite of a tyro. To be intelligible, says the philosopher, is to be understood. That is one thing the new art cannot afford.

Editorial Notes

IT IS announced that "a new type of hydro-pneumatic recuperator device has been perfected which checks the 40-inch recoil of the big 16-inch rifles and automatically returns the 180-ton weapon to firing position without shock." This may be all very well so far as it goes. But what is really needed is a recuperating device for the forty-year recoil of the nations engaged in the great war, and an automatic return to the peaceful and prosperous position before the world shock came.

AN INTERMINABLE orator in the British House of Commons once confided to a friend in a whisper that he was speaking to posterity. "If you go on at this rate," said the friend, "you will see your audience before you." It was probably with the idea of preventing members speaking to posterity that Commander Carlyon Bellairs suggested, the other day, that two time recorders should be placed in full view of the members, one in the center of each of the side galleries. It would register from zero when each member began his speech, and tick off the minutes as he proceeded. Mr. Speaker wanted to see more of the apparatus before he gave his opinion, and so do most of the members. Old Parliamentarians shake their heads at the proposal. They do not believe in the efficiency of the apparatus. Do members so "hate the sound of their own voice" as to cease talking at the bidding of an automatic piece of machinery? They apparently think it more likely many would go on talking in order to establish a "record" on the "recorder."

THERE is reason for hope that on the return of six explorers who are to sail from New York for Chile on June 1, with the determination to reach the head waters of the Amazon River, all doubts concerning the River of Doubt will be dispelled. These adventurers intend to follow the trail of Theodore Roosevelt and trace the unknown stream to its source. They are taking a photographer, who will make a complete pictorial record of their journey. Several universities are represented in the party, which will be absent two years. Dr. Orman E. White of the Brooklyn Botanical Gardens, representing Harvard University, expects to bring back flowers the existence of which has not even been suspected. Information of deep interest and much value will undoubtedly be gathered in this vast region, of which little is known.

HEIRS of the author of the familiar hymn, "In the Sweet By and By," a favorite song, in the United States at least, for more than a half century, have just settled a suit for royalties brought against an American firm of publishers. The litigation has been in the federal courts for more than fifteen years, and the arrangement under which the payment of approximately $56,000 is to be made, after so long a delay, seems a convincing substantiation of the reassuring promise contained in the opening line of the refrain.

THE proposal made recently in New York, by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, for bringing about disarament, was nothing if not original. Speaking of the action of Congress in appropriating the sum of $400,000,000 for the navy, Mrs. Catt suggested that half of that sum be devoted to paying the traveling and entertainment expenses of the representatives of not only Japan and Great Britain, but of all nations, including Germany, at a disarmament conference. Many far less practical proposals have been put forward.

POSSIBLY the remarks of a porter on the London Underground give the clue to the aloofness of the railways in the miners' troubles better than any official communications. "I ain't got no grievance against the Railway Company," he confided to a passing acquaintance. "They takes me, shoves me 'ere, gives me two suits en clothes, two pair en boots, four pound a week, and all I 'as to do is, when ther trains comes in, 'oller out 'Baker Street.' No, I ain't got no grievance."